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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Contributions to the knowledge of the Depressariidae, Peleopodidae, Ethmiidae and Fuchsiini (Lepidoptera, Gelechioidea) of Romania, with an annotated checklist

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Abstract

In Romania 102 species of Depressariidae, Peleopodidae, Ethmiidae and Fuchsiini were recorded in the last checklist and its supplement (Rákosy et al. 2003; Rákosy and Goia 2007). The present study deals with a total of 117 species ever recorded from Romania including voucher material studied in this overview: 101 Depressariidae, 2 Peleopodidae, 13 Ethmiidae and 1 Fuchsiini. As a result of the analysis of the studied material the Romanian fauna is currently considered to consist of 114 species, 90 of them are confirmed and 24 requiring confirmation. 13 species are recorded for the first time from Romania: *Agonopterix bipunctosa* (Curtis, 1850), *A. coenosella* (Zerny, 1940), *A. ferocella* (Chrétien, 1910), *A. irrorata* (Staudinger, 1870), *A. lessini* Buchner, 2017, *A. ligusticella* (Chrétien, 1908), *A. multiplicella* (Erschoff, 1877), *A. quadripunctata* (Wocke, 1857), *Depressaria badiella* (Hübner, 1796), *D. daucella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), *D. sordidatella* Tengström, 1848, *Exaeretia ledereri* (Zeller, 1854) and *Anchinia laureolella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1854. 2 species are found with unclear taxonomic status: *Agonopterix banatica* Georgesco, 1965 and *Agonopterix dumitrescui* Georgesco, 1965. 3 species are formally excluded from the Romanian fauna: *Agonopterix agyrella* (Rebel, 1917), *A. comitella* (Lederer, 1855) and *Depressaria halophilella* (Chrétien, 1908). Additionally, 28 species are first records for different regions of the country and further 15 corrections are made to their distribution within Romania. The examined voucher material is concisely presented by each species, collecting data are presented in detail only in the case of the first records, and a few rarely recorded species, by which the adults, male and occasionally female genitalia are figured.

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Keywords
confirmed species, excluded species, first records, Romanian fauna, unclear taxonomic status, unconfirmed species

Introduction

In recent years there has been an increased interest in the research of the European representatives of the family Depressariidae. Several species-groups were critically revised, and some long-lasting problems resolved (Buchner 2017b; Buchner et al. 2017; Buchner and Šumpich 2020).

In order to provide verified data for this paper we started by studying our own material and completed it by examining some other available collections. As a result we managed to verify voucher material for 72 % of the species from the country and compiled the first summary of the Depressariidae, Peleopodidae, Ethmiidae and Fuchsiini of Romania based on the combination of a critical survey of the literature data and the examination of collected material.

During the last decades the classification of the above mentioned taxa mainly followed Karsholt and Razowski (1996), where they were placed in five families: Ethmiidae, Depressariidae, Oecophoridae, Lecithoceridae and Amphisbatidae. This classification was used in the last checklist of the Romanian Lepidoptera (Rákosy et al. 2003). Since then the Ethmiinae and Depressariinae were also treated as subfamilies of the Elachistidae Bruand, 1850 for a short period (Nieukerken et al. 2011: 215).

In 2019, when we started our study of Romanian Depressariidae we followed the classification of the Gelechioidea by Heikkilä et al. (2014: 585) based on the combined analysis of molecular and morphological character data. Accordingly, in the Romanian fauna the family Depressariidae included the subfamilies Cryptolechiinae Meyrick, 1883, Depressariinae Meyrick, 1883, Ethmiinae Busck, 1909, Hypercalliinae Leraut, 1993, Oditinae Lvovsky, 1996, Peleopodinae Hodges, 1974 and the genus *Carcina* Hübner, 1825. During the preparation of our manuscript another systematic study was published which proposed a more advanced classification system among Gelechioidea than previously (Wang and Li 2020) and elevated to family rank the subfamilies Peleopodinae and Ethmiinae, redefined the Depressariidae and Peleopodidae. This last classification is followed in our work.

The Fuchsiini Lvovsky, 1985 was not treated by Wang and Li (2020), it had an uncertain position within the Gelechioidea in the classification of Heikkilä et al. (2014) and it is placed in the Depressariinae in Fauna Europaea. Having a similar biology to the Depressariinae, it is also included in our study, but as an unplaced tribe.

Species in the families Depressariidae, Peleopodidae and Ethmiidae have already been mentioned in the first publications dealing with Lepidoptera of Romania. Most of the papers were mainly simply enumerations in local or regional faunistic studies (e.g. Fuss 1850; Mann 1866; Hedemann 1897; Caradja 1902; Rebel 1911;

Diószeghy 1930a; Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1964, 1967, 1968; Kovács and Kovács 1994; Ardelean 1998; Wieser et al. 2000; Kovács et al. 2002; Rákosy and Wieser 2010; etc.), or catalogues (Popescu-Gorj 1964; Nemeş and Dănilă 1970; König 1975; Căpuşe and Kovács 1987; Stănescu 1995; Marcu and Rákosy 2002; Székely and Cernea 2007), and only rarely records of species (Caradja 1931; Georgesco 1965; Căpuşe and Szabó 1983; Popescu-Gorj 1984a; 1985a). Some of the above mentioned publications refer to material collected by the authors themselves (e.g. Mann 1866; Hedemann 1897; Diószeghy 1930a; Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1964, 1967, 1968; König 1975), others refer to material collected by other lepidopterists: Fuss (1850) published the material collected by J. Franzenau in Săcărâmb, Caradja (1902) refers also to material collected by E. Fleck in Azuga and by A. L. Montandon in the surroundings of Bucharest, Rebel (1911) summarized data collected in the environs of Băile Herculane by several researchers, Popescu-Gorj (1964) published the material in the collection of A. Ostrogovich, Căpuşe and Kovács (1987) that of the collection of L. Diószeghy and Ardelean (1998) published the data of the I. Szabó collection. The book entitled Lepidoptera of Romania (Stănoiu et al. 1979) does not provide at all concrete data in respect of the treated taxa.

In the earlier checklists of Romanian Lepidoptera the Depressariidae, Peleopodidae, Ethmiidae species treated here as defined by Wang and Li (2020) and Fuchsiini were placed in the families Ethmiidae, Oecophoridae, Depressariidae and Lecithoceridae, and Caradja (1899) summarized 37, Caradja (1901) 44, Czekelius (1918) 42 and Popescu-Gorj (1984b) 59 species. The last checklist of the Romanian Lepidoptera (Rákosy et al. 2003) which was based mainly on the study of the literature, offers also distributional data of the regions of the country, and mentions 100 (99 and 1 excluded) species, to which further 2 were added later (Rákosy and Goia 2007).

Material and methods

This work is based on the study of 2286 specimens belonging to 84 species, first of all of the authors' collection (2077 specimens and 84 species) and of the L. Diószeghy collection deposited in the Székely National Museum of Sfântu Gheorghe (167 specimens, 32 species). A part of the M. Brătășeanu collection deposited in the Museum of Braşov (32 specimens belonging to 10 species) and of the V. Dincă collection (10 specimens of 5 species) were also studied. Some data were kindly provided by P. Buchner (Austria) and the curators M. Stănescu (MGAB), Zs. Bálint and G. Katona (HNHM). Data of the M. Brătășeanu collection had already been published by Székely and Cernea (2007).

The genitalia of almost all species were examined. The structures of the genitalia have obvious specific characters in the case of the majority of the genera treated here, except for *Agonopterix* and *Exaeretia*, in which they are both similar and slightly variable; males usually can be identified using combinations of a number

of characters, but females are much more problematic and some of them do not have at all valuable diagnostic characters. In the case of difficulties in determination based on external characters alone, e.g. in representatives of the *Depressaria douglasella* species-group or worn specimens, we made as many genitalia preparations as necessary to identify all of the specimens. The identifications have been made using the publications referring to the fauna of Europe and the Palaearctic region (Gozmány 1958; Sattler 1967; Lvovsky 1981; Hannemann 1995; Tokár et al. 2005; Buchner 2015a, 2015b, 2017b; BOLD Systems (www.barcodinglife.org)), however, a couple of species were determined or confirmed by P. Buchner. In the case of a few species DNA barcode sequencing of the mitochondrial COI gene has also been undertaken. The data obtained were combined with the results of a critical re-evaluation of the literature data and finally compared with the recently published revisions of different families and genera (see above).

Remarks on morphology, host-plant data, aspects of the classification, systematics and synonymy are not discussed. However, some synonyms and misspellings are mentioned in the annotations if they are published in older Romanian records and only on the first occasion that they are mentioned.

We treat all the species ever recorded from Romania included in three lists depending on whether there are considered part of the fauna, deleted species, and taxa with unclear taxonomic status. The higher classification follows Wang and Li (2020), within the subfamilies we use the classification proposed by Karsholt and Razowski (1996), except the Depressariinae, where recent publications (Buchner 2017b; Buchner et al. 2017) suggest major changes, and so they are provisionally listed in alphabetical order following other similar publications in this field (Buchner 2017a; Buchner and Šumpich 2018). For all listed taxa a concise annotation has been compiled in a standardized manner providing the general distribution based on the following literature: Hannemann (1995); Tokár et al. (2005); Sonderegger (2013); Buchner (2015b, 2017a, 2017b, in litt.); Lvovsky et al. (2016); Sattler (2018); Buchner and Šumpich (2018, 2020); BOLD Systems [accessed on 20.02.2020]; Fauna Europaea [accessed on 20.02.2020]; Lepiforum [accessed on 20.02.2020]. The annotation also includes: the Romanian distribution based on the literature, we follow Rákosy et al. (2003) in the regional division of the country; the rejected records, if earlier records are deleted because of certain misidentifications the reason is given; the examined voucher material usually only has the locality and collector data, but more details are given in the case of first Romanian records, first records for a certain region of the country and a few remarkable species; and remarks. The new Romanian records and a few rarely recorded species are illustrated, usually the adult and male genitalia, the female genitalia are only occasionally figured.

Abbreviations used:

coll.–collection;

Depr.–Depression;

HNHM–Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;

MGAB–"Grigore Antipa" National Museum of Natural History, Bucharest, Romania;
Mts–Mountains;
prep. genit.–genitalia preparation;
TLMF–Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum, Innsbruck, Austria.

Results

As a result of the present study we deal with a total of 117 species that have been recorded from Romania: 101 Depressariidae, 2 Peleopodidae, 13 Ethmiidae and 1 Fuchsiini, listed in three lists. The first list comprises the species considered to be present in the fauna of the country. Three Depressariidae species are excluded from the Romanian fauna and are included in a second list, and other two with unclear taxonomic status are also listed separately.

The annotated list of the Depressariidae, Peleopodidae, Ethmiidae and Fuchsiini from Romania

Depressariidae Meyrick, 1883

Depressariinae Meyrick, 1883

Agonopterix Hübner, 1825

Agonopterix adspersella (Kollar, 1832)
Distribution: Europe except the northernmost parts, the Near East and Central Asia.
Romanian distribution: Slănic in Moldova (Caradja 1899: 202, 1901: 150), Azuga in Muntenia (Caradja 1902: 617) and Turulung in Satu Mare (Ardelean 1998: 166).
Rejected record: Crișana (Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 50), examination of the specimen from Ineu, preserved in the L. Diószeghy collection, revealed this record was based on a misidentified *A. arenella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), consequently the record for Crișana must be deleted in Rákosy et al. (2003: 42).
Remarks: the record for Moldova (Caradja 1899: 202, 1901: 150) has been omitted in Rákosy et al. (2003: 42). The presence of the species in Romania needs confirmation.

Agonopterix alstromeriana (Clerck, 1759)
Distribution: Holarctic.
Romanian distribution: all of the regions of the country (Rákosy et al. 2003: 42), common and widespread, recorded from the sea level up to the lower mountains.

Examined material: Crișana (Ineu, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Oltenia (Ocnele Mari, legit & coll. M. Brătășeanu), Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Lechința, Glodeni, Toldal), Southern Carpathians (Băile Herculane), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Baraolt Mts, Perșani Mts, Vrancei Mts and Ciucului Depr.), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Cetatea Histria, Grindul Chituc, Dumbrăveni, Canaraua Fetii), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács, Muntenia (Breaza in Buzău county), legit & coll. V. Dincă.

Agonopterix angelicella (Hübner, 1813)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Mihuț 1998: 74).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Bicsad, 19.VII.1987, 13 ♂, prep. genit. 381/♂/ and 382/♂/ Kovács; 5.VII.1988, 1 ♂; 4.VIII.1988, 1 ♂, prep. genit. 405/♂/ Kovács; Giurgeului Depr., Voșlăbeni, Szenéte, 760 m, 10–13.VII.2002, 15 ♂; 28.VI.2003, 1 ♂; 25.VII.2004, 1 ♂; 20.VII.2007, 1 ♂; 10.VII.2017, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Perșani Mts, Vârghiș Gorge, 600 m, 5–7.VII.2004, 1 ♂; Ciucului Depr., Vrabia, 650 m, 8.VII.2006, 3 ♂; Bârsei Depr., Prejmer forest, 21.VI.2007, 5 ♂; Ciucului Depr., Racu, Szilas valley, 670 m, 28.VI.2012, 2 ♂; Băile Tușnad, 700 m, 13.VI.2013, 1 ♂), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: adults collected in moorlands and in riverine wet meadows.

Agonopterix arenella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: widespread, but not yet recorded from Dobrogea and Oltenia (Rákosy et al. 2003: 42).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Glodeni, Toldal), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Perșani Mts, Baraolt Mts, Bodoc Mts, Gurghiului Mts, Noșcolat Mts, the Bicaz Gorge, Bârsei Depr., Trei Scaune Depr. and Giurgeului Depr.), Apuseni Mts (Pociovaliștei Gorge), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Agonopterix aspersella (Constant, 1888)
Distribution: Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Sicily and Romania.
Romanian distribution: we did not found evidences in the studied literature, but it was listed by Popescu-Gorj (1984b: 123), and Rákosy et al. (2003: 44) mention it from Muntenia and Moldova.
Remarks: its mention in the checklists is probably a misinterpretation of the data referring to *A. adspersella* in Caradja (1899: 202, 1901: 150, 1902: 617). The presence of the species in Romania needs confirmation.

Agonopterix assimilella (Treitschke, 1832)
Distribution: Europe and the Near East.

Romanian distribution: Banat, Transylvania, Muntenia, Moldova (Rákosy et al. 2003: 42), first record for Crișana (Ineu, 9.VIII.1926, 1 ♀ without abdomen, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy).
Examined material: Southern Carpathians (Piatra Craiului Mts), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Perșani Mts and the Bicaz Gorge), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: the examined specimen from the L. Diószeghy collection it was misidentified and published as *A. liturella* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 by Căpușe and Kovács (1987: 50), a junior synonym of *A. kaekeritziana* (Linnaeus, 1767).

Agonopterix astrantiae (Heinemann, 1870)
Distribution: Europe except the southern parts.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Lungoci 1973), first record for Transylvania (Eastern Carpathians, Hășmașul Mare, 1600 m, 12.VIII.2008, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).

Agonopterix atomella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Distribution: Europe, the Near East and North Africa.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Fuss 1850: 64, as *Semioscopis*; Czekelius 1918: 46), Muntenia (Caradja 1899: 202, 1901: 149), first record for Crișana (Ineu, 10.IV.1925, 1 ♂ without abdomen; 10.VII.1927, 1 ♀; 10.VIII.1929, prep. genit. 2319/♂/ Kovács, 4 ♂, 2 of them without abdomen; 10.IV.1934, prep. genit. 2320/♀/ Kovács, 1 ♀, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy).
Examined material: Southern Carpathians (Retezat Mts, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Eastern Carpathians (Bicaz Gorge, Baraolt Mts, Gurghiului Mts, Harghita Mts, Giurgeului Depr., legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).

Agonopterix bipunctosa (Curtis, 1850)
Distribution: southern England, France, Italy, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, southern Sweden, Latvia and Russia.
First record for the fauna of Romania: Eastern Carpathians, Giurgeului Depr., Voșlăbeni, Szenéte, 760 m, 10–13.VII.2002, 6 ♂, 2 ♀; 25.VII.2004, 9 ♂; 20.VII.2007, 9 ♂; 10.VII.2017, 2 ♀; 11.VII.2017, 1 ♀; Giurgeului Depr., Borzont, 800 m, 20.VIII.2013, prep. genit. 2305/♂/ Kovács, 4 ♂, 4 ♀; Harghita Mts, 800 m, Cekend, 21.VI.2018, 1 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 1).
Remarks: the specimens have been collected in moorlands at light and on daytime.

Agonopterix capreolella (Zeller, 1839)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Hormuzaki 1907: 88), Transylvania (Rákosy and Wieser 2010: 52).

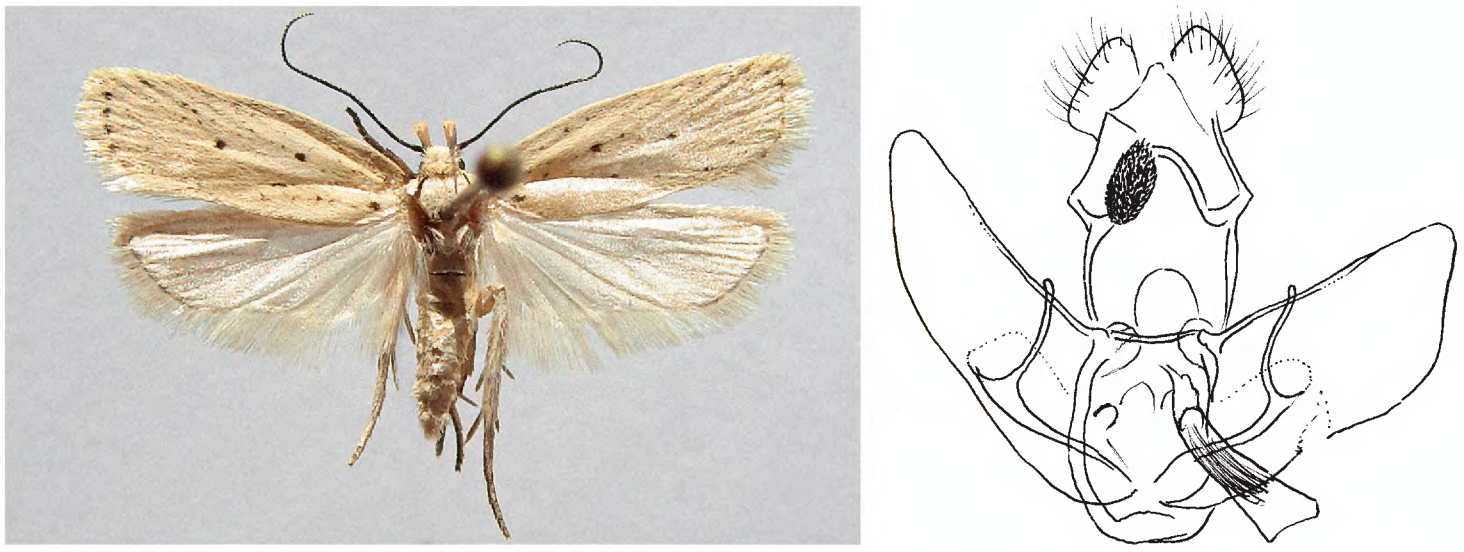

Figure 1. *Agonopterix bipunctosa* (Curtis, 1850) adult male, Eastern Carpathians, Giurgeului Depr., Voşlăbeni, Szenéte, 760 m, 10.VII.2017, wingspan 21 mm (left) and male genitalia, prep. genit. 2305 (right).

Examined material: Transylvanian Basin (Viişoara), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), Eastern Carpathians (Baraolt Mts, Perşani Mts, Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, the Bicaz Gorge and Bârsei Depr.), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: collected mainly at light, but also during the day in early spring.

Agonopterix carduella (Hübner, 1817)
Distribution: western and central Europe, western part of the Balkan Peninsula.
Romanian distribution: Satu Mare (Ardelean 1998: 166).
Remarks: the presence of the species in Romania needs confirmation.

Agonopterix ciliella (Stainton, 1849)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Czekelius 1918: 46; Diószeghy 1930a: 283, 1930b: 21), Banat (König 1975: 35).
Examined material: Transylvanian Basin (Glodeni), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Baraolt Mts, Buzăului Mts and the Bicaz Gorge), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Agonopterix cnicella (Treitschke, 1832)
Distribution: Europe except the northernmost parts, Turkey and North Africa.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Caradja 1899: 202, 1901: 150; Nemeş and Lungoci 1973: 240), Banat (Rebel 1911: 416), Satu Mare (Ardelean 1998: 166), first record for Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Culmea Pricopanului, 150 m, 14–24.IX.2002, prep. genit. 2291/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂; 3–13.IX.2006, prep. genit. 2286/♂/ Kovács, 2 ♂; Casimcei Plateau, Dobrogei Gorge, 14.IX.2006, 1 ♂; Hagieni forest, 28.IX.2010, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Examined material: Banat (Băile Herculane), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Agonopterix coenosella (Zerny, 1940)
Distribution: Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey and Russia (southern Ural Mountains).
First record for the fauna of Romania, second record in Europe: Banat, Dubova, 23.IX.2019, prep. genit. 2298/♂ and 2299/♀/ Kovács, prep. genit. 8141/♂ and 8145/♂/ Buchner, TLMF Lep 28648, TLMF Lep 28650, TLMF Lep 28652, 4 ♂, 7 ♀, legit S. & Z. Kovács, det. P. Buchner, 2 ♂, 1 ♀ coll. TLMF, 2 ♂, 6 ♀ coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 2).
Remarks: the adults were attracted to artificial light on dry, exposed rocky meadow.

Agonopterix conterminella (Zeller, 1839)
Distribution: northern and central parts of the Palaearctic region and Canada.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Czekelius 1934: 68).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Giurgeului Depr., Voșlăbeni, Szenéte, 760 m, 10–13.VII.2002, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 20.VII.2007, 1 ♂), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: the examined adults were attracted to light in moorland.

Agonopterix curvipunctosa (Haworth, 1811)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: Banat, Crișana, Transylvania, Moldova, Dobrogea (Rákosy et al. 2003: 43).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Southern Carpathians (Vlădeni, legit & coll. M. Brătășeanu), Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Glodeni), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts and Baraolt Mts), Apuseni Mts (Turzii Gorge, Piatra Secuilor), Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii, 13–14.IV.1993, 1 ♀, Măcin Mts), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: the record for Dobrogea in Rákosy et al. (2003: 43) has been based on until now unpublished field record from Canaraua Fetii.
Remarks: the species is widespread and locally common in Romania, might be underrecorded.

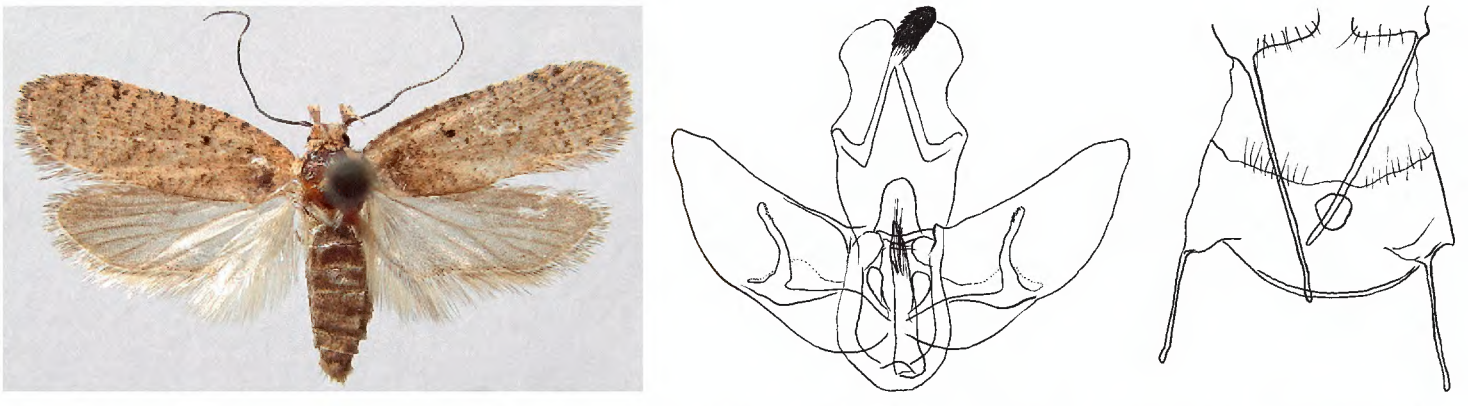

Figure 2. *Agonopterix coenosella* (Zerny, 1940) adult female, Banat, Dubova, 200–300 m, 23.IX.2019, wingspan 19 mm (left), male genitalia, prep. genit. 2298 (centre) and segment 8 of female genitalia, prep. genit. 2299, det. P. Buchner (right).

Agonopterix doronicella (Wocke, 1849)
Distribution: mountains of western and central Europe, northern Balkan Peninsula and Turkey.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Diószeghy 1930a: 282, 1930b: 21; Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 50), Moldova (Rákosy et al. 2003: 44), first record for Muntenia (Bucegi Mts, Jepii valley, 1000 m, 26.VII.1985, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Examined material: Southern Carpathians (Retezat Mts), legit & coll. L. Diószeghy, Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Rodnei Mts and Ciucului Depr.), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: a characteristic species of the mountain zone, the examined material was reared on *Doronicum austriacum* Jacq. (Asteraceae), collected in the daytime, or attracted to light.

Agonopterix ferocella (Chrétien, 1910)
Distribution: France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Greece, Ukraine, European Russia and the Near East.
First record for the fauna of Romania: Apuseni Mts, Trascăului Mts, Turzii Gorge, 24.IV.1998, 1 ♂; Transylvanian Basin, Lechința, 20.IV.2018, 1 ♂; Oltenia, Schela Cladovei, 22.IX.2019, prep. genit. 2284/♂/ Kovács, 5 ♂, 3 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 3).
Remarks: the adults were collected at light in south and south-west facing slopes with xerothermic steppe habitats.

Agonopterix furvella (Treitschke, 1832)
Distribution: France, Italy, the Central European countries, southern part of Eastern Europe.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Rothschild 1912a: 30; Kovács et al. 2002: 54; Rákosy and Wieser 2010: 52), Moldova (Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 178; Marcu and

Figure 3. *Agonopterix ferocella* (Chrétien, 1910) adult male, Oltenia, Schela Cladovei, 100 m, 22.IX.2019, wingspan 18.5 mm (left) and male genitalia, prep. genit. 2284 (right).

Rákosy 2002: 29), Dobrogea (Rákosy et al. 2003: 43), first record for Oltenia (Batoți, 14.V.2016, 2 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Examined material: Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Toldal), Apuseni Mts (Turzii Gorge), Eastern Carpathians (Baraolt Mts), Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii, 28–28.V.1992, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 17.V.1994, 1 ♀; Lespezi, 18.V.1994, 1 ♀; Dobrogei Gorge), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: it is a locally frequent species, strictly confined to its host-plant, *Dictamnus albus* L. (Rutaceae). The record for Dobrogea in Rákosy et al. (2003: 43) has been based on until now unpublished field records from Canaraua Fetii and Lespezi.

Agonopterix heracliana (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: all regions of the country except Oltenia and Dobrogea (Rákosy et al. 2003: 43), first record for Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Greci, 250 m, 1.VII.2015, 1 ♂; 27.VI.2020, 4 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu), Southern Carpathians (Retezat Mts), legit & coll. L. Diószeghy, Transylvanian Basin (Toldal, Glodeni), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Baraolt Mts, Perșani Mts, the Bicaz Gorge, Bârsei Depr. and Trei Scaune Depr.), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Agonopterix hippomarathri (Nickerl, 1864)
Distribution: Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Ukraine and Greece.
Romanian record: Romania (Gozmány 1958: 86).
Examined material: Apuseni Mts, Trascăului Mts, Piatra Secuilor (Rimetea), 5.VII.2000, prep. genit. 2307/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂; 21.IX.2018, prep. genit. 8146/♂/ Buchner, 3 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács, det. P. Buchner.
Remarks: collected at light in south and south-west facing xerothermic meadows on limestone.

Agonopterix hypericella (Hübner, 1796)
Distribution: central and northern Europe, central part of eastern Europe.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Caradja 1899: 202), Transylvania (Czekelius 1918: 46).
Examined material: Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Glodeni), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Baraolt Mts, Perșani Mts, Bârsei Depr. and Trei Scaune Depr.), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: widespread in the mountain zone, but rarely recorded.

Agonopterix irrorata (Staudinger, 1871)
Distribution: Spain, France (including Corsica), Italy, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus and the Near East.

First record for the fauna of Romania: Dobrogea, Hagieni forest, 17.IX.2004, 1 ♀; 15.IX.2006, prep. genit. 2308/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 4).
Remarks: the specimens have been collected at light.

Agonopterix kaekeritziana (Linnaeus, 1767)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Fuss 1850: 64; Czekelius 1918: 47; Diószeghy 1930a: 282), Moldova (Caradja 1899: 202, 1901: 149; Hormuzaki 1907: 87; Popescu-Gorj and Nemeș 1965: 159; Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 178), Banat (König 1975: 35).
Rejected record: Crișana (Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 50, as *A. liturella* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), based on a misidentified *A. assimilella* (Treitschke, 1832) from Ineu, consequently the record for Crișana must be deleted from the database of Rákosy et al. (2003: 44).
Examined material: Transylvanian Basin (Glodeni), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), Eastern Carpathians (Baraolt Mts, Perșani Mts, Ciucului Mts, Harghita Mts, Ciucului Depr. and Giurgeului Depr.), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: it is a widespread species, might be underrecorded in Romania.

Agonopterix kayseriensis Buchner, 2020
Distribution: Turkey and Romania.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Buchner 2020a), first record for Transylvania (Eastern Carpathians, Ciucului Mts, Racu, Cseretető, 700 m, 7.VIII.2005, ♀; 750 m, 3.IX.2012, prep. genit. 2297/♂/ Kovács, ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács, det. P. Buchner).
Remarks: a very recently described species belonging to the *alpigena* species-group. Externally resembles *A. socerbi* Šumpich, 2012. A worn male specimen collected on the beginning of August in Grumăzești is part of the type series.

Figure 4. *Agonopterix irrorata* (Staudinger, 1870) adult female, Dobrogea, Hagieni forest, 17.IX.2004, wingspan 19 mm (left) and male genitalia, prep. genit. 2308 (right).

Agonopterix laterella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Distribution: Europe, the Near East and Central Asia.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Caradja 1899: 202; Rákosy et al. 1998: 20), Muntenia (Caradja 1902: 617), Dobrogea (Popescu-Gorj 1976: 161; Wieser et al. 2000: 32), first record for Transylvania (Apuseni Mts, Trascăului Mts, Piatra Secuilor (Rimetea), 5.VII.2000, prep. genit. 2302/♂ and 2318/♀/ Kovács, 5 ♂, 4 ♀; Scărița Belioara, 1.IV.2017, prep. genit. 2283/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Remarks: collected at light in south-facing xerothermic meadows on limestone.

Agonopterix lessini Buchner, 2017
Distribution: France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Greece and Turkey.
First record for the fauna of Romania: Banat, Băile Herculane, 250 m, 24–25. IX.2019, prep. genit. 2292/♂/ Kovács, 13 ♂, 37 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 5).
Remarks: collected at light in a south-facing meadow on limestone. Its known host-plant *Ferulago campestris* (Besser) Grecescu does not occur in Banat, but *Ferulago sylvatica* (Besser) Rchb. grows in Romania, which we presume must be its host-plant in Romania.

Agonopterix ligusticella (Chrétien, 1908)
Synonym: *Agonopterix tripunctaria* Buchner, 2015 (Buchner 2020b: 29).
Distribution: Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Greece and Turkey.
First record for the fauna of Romania: Apuseni Mts, Trascăului Mts, Piatra Secuilor (Rimetea), 6.V.2000, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; 5.VII.2000, prep. genit. 8142/♂/ Buchner, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Apuseni Mts, Trascăului Mts, Râmeț, 11.V.2018, 1 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács, det. P. Buchner (Fig. 6).
Remarks: collected at light in south and south-west facing xerothermic meadows on limestone.

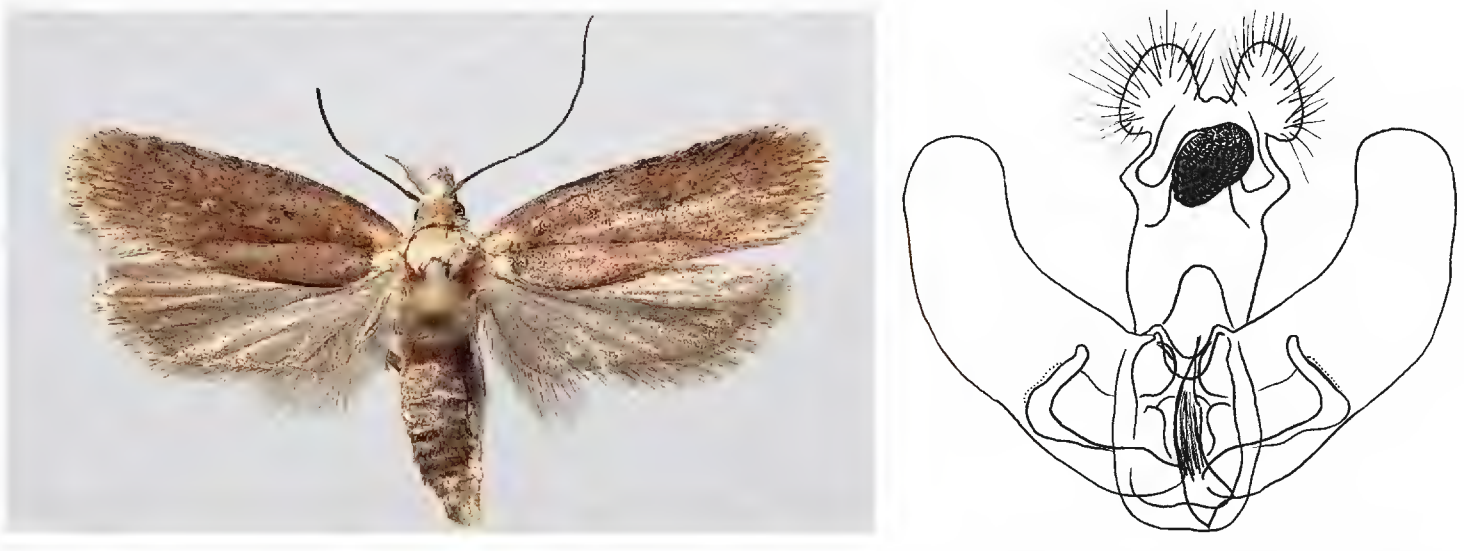

Figure 5. *Agonopterix lessini* Buchner, 2017 adult female, Banat, Băile Herculane, 24–25.IX.2019, wingspan 18 mm (left) and male genitalia, prep. genit. 2292 (right).

Figure 6. *Agonopterix ligusticella* (Chrétien, 1908) adult male, Apuseni Mts, Trascăului Mts, Piatra Secuilor (Rimetea), 5.VII.2000, wingspan 18.5 mm (left) and male genitalia, prep. genit. 8142 P. Buchner (right).

Agonopterix liturosa (Haworth, 1811)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Fuss 1850: 64; Diószeghy 1934: 123), Moldova (Caradja 1901: 150; Hormuzaki 1907: 88).
Examined material: Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor, Scărița Belioara), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Perșani Mts, Baraolt Mts and Bicaz Gorge), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Agonopterix melancholica (Rebel, 1917)
Distribution: Romania, European Russia, the Near East and Central Asia.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Czekelius 1934: 68).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Bicsad, 5.IX.1983, prep. genit. 403/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂; Trei Scaune Depr., Mestecănișul de la Reci, 6.VIII.1984, 1 ♀; Harghita Mts, Băile Homorod, 1–4.VIII.1985, prep. genit. 393/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂; Trei Scaune Depr., Târgu Secuiesc, 22.IX.1986, prep. genit. 392/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂; Perșani Mts, Vârghiș Gorge, 600–900 m, 7.VIII.2010, prep. genit. 2290/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂; Transylvanian Basin, Toldal, 18.IX.1999, 1 ♂), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: seems to be widespread in Transylvania.

Agonopterix multiplicella (Erschoff, 1877)
Distribution: very scattered localities throughout the Palaearctic region, in Europe confirmed records from Italy, Austria, Slovakia, Poland, Estonia, Finland, Norway and Russia (Buchner in litt.).
First record for the fauna of Romania: Eastern Carpathians, Baraolt Mts, Ariușd, Csókás, 600 m, 24.V.2006, prep. genit. 2289/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Remarks: collected at light. The examined male is rather worn, the genitalia are damaged (distal half of valvae missing), but the characteristic shaped cuiller enabled identification (Fig. 7).

Agonopterix nanatella (Stainton, 1849)
Distribution: western, central and southern Europe, the Near East.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Rákosy et al. 2003: 43, 226), first record for Oltenia (Schela Cladovei, 100 m, 22.IX.2019, 1 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Examined material: Apuseni Mts (Turda Gorge, 30.V.1986, 1 ♀; Trascăului Mts, Piatra Secuilor, Rimetea, 5.VII.2000, 1 ♀), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: attracted to artificial light. The first Romanian record of the species in Rákosy et al. (2003: 226) has been based on until now unpublished field records from the Apuseni Mts.

Agonopterix nervosa (Haworth, 1811)
Distribution: the Palaearctic region and the western coast of the USA.
Romanian distribution: widespread in Romania, but not yet recorded from Oltenia and Muntenia (Rákosy et al. 2003: 43).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Southern Carpathians (Retezat Mts, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Eastern Carpathians (Lempeș, legit & coll. M. Brătășeanu, Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Perșani Mts, Baraolt Mts, Bodoc Mts, the Bicaz Gorge and Giurgeului Depr.), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), Dobrogea (Măcin Mts), Banat (Băile Herculane), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Agonopterix nodiflorella (Millière, 1866)
Distribution: Mediterranean.
Romanian distribution: Banat (Băile Herculane, 15.VI.1926, 1 ♂, legit D. Czekelius) (Rebel 1927: 118).

Figure 7. *Agonopterix multiplicella* (Erschoff, 1877) adult male, Eastern Carpathians, Baraolt Mts, Ariușd, Csókás, 600 m, 24.V.2006, wingspan 19 mm (left) and male genitalia, prep. genit. 2289 (right).

Remarks: its wing pattern is similar to that of *A. rotundella* (Douglas, 1846) and *A. medelichensis* Buchner, 2015, which may lead to confusion between them. Its host-plant, *Ferulago campestris* (Besser) Grecescu does not grow in Banat. Because the record pre-dates the recognition of *A. medelichensis* as a valid species we consider its presence in Romania to be doubtful, which requires confirmation.

Agonopterix ocellana (Fabricius, 1775)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: widespread, but not yet recorded from Oltenia and Dobrogea (Rákosy et al. 2003: 42).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Banat (Băile Herculane, 24–27.III.1991, 1 ♀), Eastern Carpathians (Brașov, Prejmer forest, legit & coll. M. Brătășeanu, Baraolt Mts, Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, the Bicaz Gorge and Trei Scaune Depr.), Transylvanian Basin (Glodeni), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: the record for Banat in Rákosy et al. (2003: 43) has been based on until now unpublished field record from Băile Herculane.

Agonopterix oinochroa (Turati, 1879)
Distribution: western and central Europe, Serbia, North Macedonia and Turkey.
Romanian distribution: Romania (Gozmány 1958: 85).
Remarks: it was mentioned without data and added to the checklist of Romanian Lepidoptera by Rákosy and Goia (2007: 70). Its presence in Romania needs confirmation.

Agonopterix pallorella (Zeller, 1839)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Czekelius 1934: 68; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 41), first record for Oltenia (Schela Cladovei, 21.IX.2019, 2 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Examined material: Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Lechința, Glodeni), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), Eastern Carpathians (Baraolt Mts, Bârsei Depr.), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: certainly is more widespread in Romania than currently known.

Agonopterix parilella (Treitschke, 1835)
Distribution: widespread but local in Europe, also present in Turkey.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Caradja 1901: 150), Transylvania (Czekelius 1934: 68).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Perșani Mts, 700 m, 6–7.VII.2002, 1 ♀; 27.VII.2004, 1 ♀; 7.VIII.2010, prep. genit. 2296/♂/ Kovács, 4 ♂; 2–3.IX.2015, 1 ♀; Bârsei Depr., Prejmer forest, 2.VII.2019, 3 ♂), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: we collected it at light. The Transylvanian record has been omitted in Rákosy et al. (2003: 43).

Agonopterix petasitis (Standfuss, 1851)
Distribution: France, Switzerland, Italy and the Central European countries.
Romanian distribution: Muntenia (Caradja 1901: 149), Transylvania (Diószeghy 1930a: 282, 1930b: 21, as *petasitae* Stndf.).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Ciucaș Mts, 800 m, 1.VIII.1993, 1 ♂; Bicaz Gorge, 1200 m, 4.VII.2012, 1 ♂; Harghita Mts, Vârful Ciceu, 1550–1650 m, 20.VII.2017, 1 ♂; Harghita Mts, Pârâul Tolvajos, 1000 m, 20.VII.2017, 2 ♀), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: collected in the daytime. It is probably widespread in the mountain zone. The record from Transylvania has been omitted by Rákosy et al. (2003: 43).

Agonopterix propinquella (Treitschke, 1835)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: all of the regions of the country (Rákosy et al. 2003: 43).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Lechința, Glodeni, Toldal), Eastern Carpathians (Ciucului Mts, Baraolt Mts, Bodoc Mts, Bârsei Depr., Trei Scaune Depr. and Ciucului Depr.), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács, Dobrogea (Hagieni forest, Canaraua Fetii, legit & coll. M. Brătășeanu, S. & Z. Kovács, Măcin Mts, Dumbrăveni, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács), Muntenia (Breaza in Buzău county, legit & coll. V. Dincă).
Remarks: one of the most common and widespread species of the family in Romania.

Agonopterix purpurea (Haworth, 1811)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: Banat (Rothschild 1912b: 180), Crișana, Transylvania, Moldova, Dobrogea (Rákosy et al. 2003: 43), first record for Muntenia (Breaza in Buzău county,1–5.V.2002, 1 ex.; 10–12.IV.2004, 1 ex.; 22–25.IV.2006, 3 ex., legit & coll. V. Dincă), first record for Oltenia (Schela Cladovei, 100 m, 22.IX.2019, 1 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu, Galțiu, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Glodeni), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Baraolt Mts, Bodoc Mts, Perșani Mts, Gurghiului Mts, Hășmașul Mare Mts and Trei Scaune Depr.), Apuseni Mts (Ardeu Gorge, Râmeț, Turzii Gorge, Piatra Secuilor), Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Canaraua Fetii), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: common and widespread in Romania. The record for Banat has been omitted by Rákosy et al. (2003: 43).

Agonopterix putridella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Distribution: Europe, the Caucasus, Afghanistan, the Altai Mts in Russia.
Romanian distribution: Banat (Rebel 1911: 416; König 1975: 35), Moldova (Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 178), Transylvania (Székely and Görbe 2019: 616).
Examined material: Banat (Băile Herculane, 24–25.IX.2019, 1 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).

Remarks: probably more widespread in Romania than currently known.

Agonopterix quadripunctata (Wocke, 1857)
Distribution: records are confirmed only from Poland, the Baltic countries and Finland (Buchner in litt.).
First record for the fauna of Romania: Eastern Carpathians, Giurgeului Depr., Voșlăbeni, Szenéte, 760 m, 10–13.VII.2002, 1 ♂; 26.VIII.2006, 1 ♂; 20.VII.2007, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Giurgeului Depr., Borzont, 800 m, 20.VIII.2013, prep. genit. 2300/♂ and 2365/♂/ Kovács, 24 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 8).
Remarks: attracted to light in moorlands.

Agonopterix rotundella (Douglas, 1846)
Distribution: western, central and southern Europe, the Near East.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Cluj, 29.III.1916, legit R. Gross) (Czekelius 1918: 46).
Rejected records: Transylvania (Viișoara, Piatra Secuilor, Tușnadul Nou) (Kovács et al. 2002: 54, 76), all females, and re-examination revealed they are in fact *A. capreolella* (Zeller, 1839).
Remarks: owing to the unverified record we consider its presence in Romania doubtful, which needs confirmation. See also remarks of *A. nodiflorella*.

Agonopterix scopariella (Heinemann, 1870)
Distribution: the Mediterranean, western, central and eastern Europe, Turkey.
Romanian distribution: Muntenia (Caradja 1899: 202), Moldova (Rákosy et al. 2003: 43), first record for Transylvania (Eastern Carpathians, Perșani Mts, Vârghiș Gorge, 800–900 m, 26.VI.2016, 1 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Remarks: probably more widespread in Romania then currently known.

Figure 8. *Agonopterix quadripunctata* (Wocke, 1857) adult male, Eastern Carpathians, Giurgeului Depr., Borzont, 800 m, 20.VIII.2013, wingspan 19 mm (left) and male genitalia, prep. genit. 2300 (right).

Agonopterix selini (Heinemann, 1870),
Distribution: Finland, Spain, France, Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Romania, Greece and Turkey.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Czekelius 1918: 46; Rákosy and Wieser 2010: 52; Buchner 2017b: 73).
Examined material: Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), Eastern Carpathians (Giurgeului Depr.), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: probably more widespread in Romania then currently known.

Agonopterix senecionis (Nickerl, 1864)
Distribution: western and central Europe, central part of eastern Europe.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Gozmány 1953: 184, as *sarracenella* Rsl.), Muntenia (Popescu-Gorj 1995: 174).
Remarks: the presence of the species in Romania needs confirmation.

Agonopterix yeatiana (Fabricius, 1781)
Distribution: Europe, North Africa and the Near East.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Popescu-Gorj and Nemeș 1965: 160; Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 178), Dobrogea (Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1974: 170; Popescu-Gorj 1976: 161; Wieser et al. 2000: 32; Marcu and Rákosy 2002: 29; Székely and Cernea 2007: 124), Transylvania (Kovács et al. 2002: 53; Székely and Cernea 2007: 124), first record for Oltenia (Craiova, 26.V.1989, 1 ♀, light trap, coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Săcele, legit & coll. M. Brătășeanu, Harghita Mts, Bodoc Mts), Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács, Dobrogea (Hagieni forest, legit & coll. M. Brătășeanu and legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács, Grindul Chituc, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).

Depressaria Haworth, 1811

Depressaria absynthiella Herrich-Schäffer, 1865
Distribution: very scattered records in the Palaearctic region.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Diószeghy 1930a: 283, as *absinthiella* H. S., 1934: 123, as *absinthivora* Frey), Satu Mare (Ardelean 1998: 166).
Remarks: the presence of the species in Romania needs confirmation.

Depressaria albipunctella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Distribution: Europe, the Near East and North Africa.
Romanian distribution: widespread in warm lowland and low mountain habitats, recorded from Moldova (Caradja 1899: 203), Transylvania (Czekelius 1924: 256; Kovács and Kovács 1994: 42; Székely and Cernea 2007: 125), Satu Mare (Ardelean 1998: 166), Dobrogea (Székely and Cernea 2007: 125), first record for Crișana (Ineu, 19.V.1915, 1 ♂ without abdomen; 8.III.1930, 1 ♀; 18.V.1930, 1 ♀ without abdomen;

23.V.1935, 1 ♂ without abdomen, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), first record for Oltenia (Schela Cladovei, 100 m, 22.IX.2019, 1 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Examined material: Southern Carpathians (Vlădeni, legit & coll. M. Brătășeanu), Eastern Carpathians (Săcele, Postăvarul, legit & coll. M. Brătășeanu, Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Baraolt Mts, Bodoc Mts and Trei Scaune Depr.), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), Transylvanian Basin (Toldal, Glodeni), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács, Dobrogea (Hagieni forest, legit & coll. M. Brătășeanu; Măcin Mts, Dobrogei Gorge, Crucea, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).

Depressaria artemisiae Nickerl, 1862
Distribution: Holarctic.
Romanian distribution: Satu Mare (Ardelean 1998: 166), Transylvania (Rákosy and Wieser 2010: 52).
Remarks: the presence of the species in Romania needs confirmation.

Depressaria badiella (Hübner, 1796)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Rejected record: Transylvania (Kovács et al. 2002: 53), re-examination of the specimen from Viișoara showed it to be a worn *D. radiella* (Goeze, 1783).
First record for the fauna of Romania as the previous record was a misidentification: Transylvania, Eastern Carpathians, Ciucului Mts, Șumuleul Mare, 700 m, 2.IX.2000, 1 ♂; 29.VIII.2003, 1 ♂; 2.IX.2011, 1 ♂; Racu, Cseretető, 650–700 m, 20.VIII.2004, 1 ♀; 22.VIII.2004, 1 ♂; 29.VIII.2004, 1 ♂; 3.IX.2004, 1 ♂; 4.IX.2004, 1 ♂; 8.IX.2004, 2 ♂; 13.IX.2004, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 17.IX.2004, 2 ♂; 18.IX.2004, prep. genit. 2271/♂/ Kovács, 2 ♂; 20.IX.2004, 1 ♂; 1.X.2004, 1♂; 22.VIII.2005, 1 ♂; 27.VIII.2005, ♂; 1.IX.2005, 1 ♂; 3.IX.2005, 1 ♂; 14.IX.2005, 2 ♂; 15.IX.2005, 1 ♂; 16.IX.2005, 1 ♂; 17.IX.2005, 2 ♂; 3.IX.2012, 1 ♂; 23.IX.2015, 1 ♀; Delnița, 850 m, 25.IX.2017, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács; Muntenia, Istrița Hill, Buzău county, ca. 730 m, 21.IX.2004, prep. genit. 2310/♀/ Kovács, 1 ♀; Breaza, Buzău county, ca. 350 m, 20–23.IX.2003, prep. genit. 2311/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂, legit & coll. V. Dincă (Fig. 9).

Depressaria beckmanni Heinemann, 1870
Distribution: western and central Europe, Finland and the Balkan Peninsula.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Rákosy and Wieser 2010: 52).
Remarks: the type of *D. beckmanni* is lost, which creates uncertainty about its taxonomy. The male genitalia figured by Hannemann (1995: 106) are misidentified, in fact depict *D. douglasella* Stainton, 1849, which lead to further incorrect identification (Buchner in litt.). The identity of the Romanian material remains obscure and requires confirmation.

Depressaria bupleurella Heinemann, 1870
Distribution: central Europe and eastern Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Caradja 1899: 203).

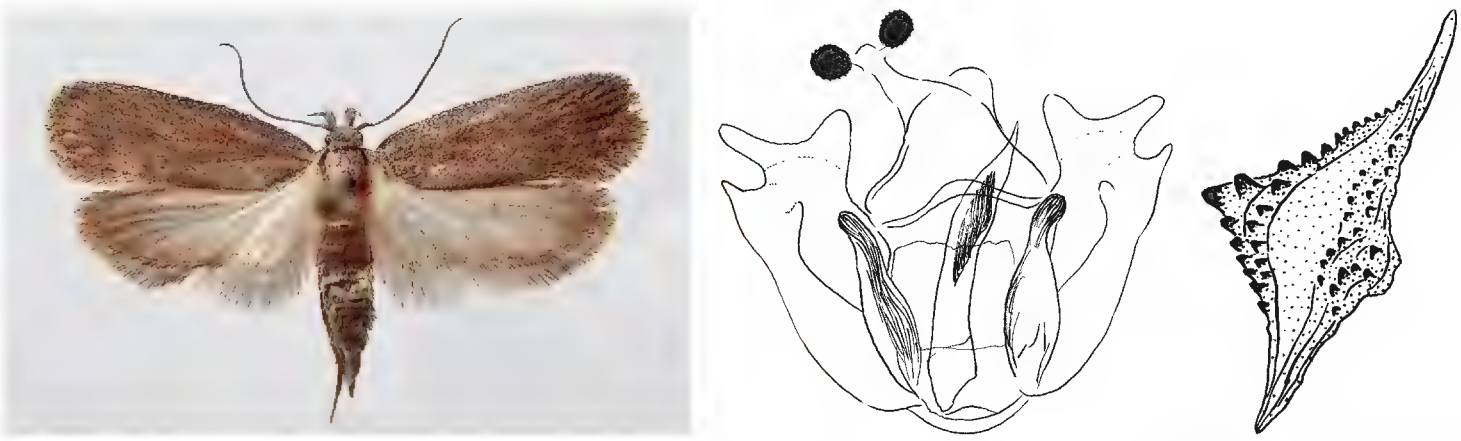

Figure 9. *Depressaria badiella* (Hübner, 1796) adult male, Eastern Carpathians, Ciucului Mts, Racu, Cseretető, 650–700 m, 1.IX.2005, wingspan 24 mm (left), male genitalia, prep. genit. 2311 (centre) and signum of female genitalia, prep. genit. 2310 (right).

Remarks: the presence of the species in the Romanian fauna needs confirmation.

Depressaria chaerophylli Zeller, 1839
Distribution: Europe, the Near East and North Africa.
Romanian distribution: widespread from the sea level up to 2000 m in mountains, but recorded only from Transylvania (Rothschild 1912a: 30; Diószeghy 1934: 123, as *chaerophyli* Z.; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 41; Kovács et al. 2002: 54), Moldova (Popescu-Gorj and Nemeș 1965: 159; Olaru and Nemeș 1968: 168; Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 177; Marcu and Rákosy 2002: 29), Crișana (Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 49), Dobrogea (Rákosy et al. 2003: 44).
Rejected record: Banat (Rebel 1911: 417), the record from Băile Herculane invalidated and treated as *D. douglasella* Stainton, 1849 by Rebel (1917b: 44).
Examined material: Transylvanian Basin (Toldal, Glodeni), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Baraolt Mts, Bodoc Mts, Perșani Mts and the Bicaz Gorge), Southern Carpathians (Făgăraș Mts), Apuseni Mts (Scărița Belioara), Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Culmea Pricopanului, 27–28.V.1994, 1 ♀, Crucea, Grindul Chituc, Hagieni forest, Vama Veche), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: the record for Dobrogea in Rákosy et al. (2003: 44) has been based on until now unpublished field record from the Măcin Mts. Because the record from Băile Herculane has been invalidated, the record for Banat in Rákosy et al. (2003: 44) must be deleted.

Depressaria corticinella Zeller, 1854
Distribution: Spain, France, Corsica, Hungary, Romania and the Near East.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Popescu-Gorj 1964: 41, as *uhrikella ottomana* Car., legit & coll. A. Ostrogovich; Popescu-Gorj 1992: 180, as *uhrikella* var. *ottomana* Caradja).
Rejected record: Banat (Abafi-Aigner et al. 1886: 68) has been invalidated and treated as *D. chaerophylli* Zeller, 1839 by Rebel (1911: 417).

Remarks: *D. uhrikella* is a misspelling of *D. uhrykella* Fuchs, 1903, currently a junior synonym of *D. corticinella*. We consider that D. *uhrikella* var. *ottomana* Caradja is a *nomen nudum*, because the original description is untraceable, in the catalogue of types of MGAB the year of description and its literature source is not mentioned contrary to all other 728 taxa listed in that catalogue, only the sole female specimen is mentioned as the holotype by Popescu-Gorj (1992: 180). Because the unique record from Băile Herculane has been invalidated, the record for Banat in Rákosy et al. (2003: 44) must be deleted. The presence of the species in Romania needs confirmation.

Depressaria daucella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Distribution: the Palaearctic region and the western coast of North America.
First record for the fauna of Romania: Crișana, Ineu, 9.VII.1923, 1 ♂ without abdomen; 14.VII.1932, 1 ♂ without abdomen; 17.IX.1935, 1 ♂ without abdomen, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy; Transylvanian Basin, Glodeni, Mureș county, 22–23.III.1991, prep. genit. 2272/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂; Eastern Carpathians, Harghita Mts, Királykútja, 1000 m, 7.XI.1999, 1 ♀; Dobrogea, Măcin Mts, Culmea Pricopanului, 14–15. IX.1994, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 10).

Depressaria depressana (Fabricius, 1775)
Distribution: Holarctic.
Romanian distribution: common in warm habitats from sea level up to 1050 m in mountains, but not yet recorded from Oltenia and Muntenia (Rákosy et al. 2003: 44).
Examined material: Crișana (Aldești, Ineu), Southern Carpathians (Retezat Mts), legit & coll. L. Diószeghy; Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Lechința, Toldal), Eastern Carpathians (Baraolt Mts, the Bicaz Gorge, Trei Scaune Depr.), Apuseni Mts (Cheia), Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Dobrogei Gorge, Cetatea Histria, Grindul Chituc, Enisala,

Figure 10. *Depressaria daucella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) adult male, Eastern Carpathians, Harghita Mts, Királykútja, 1000 m, 7.XI.1999, wingspan 21 mm (left) and male genitalia, prep. genit. 2272 (right).

Capul Doloşman, Canaraua Fetii, Cotu Văii, Dumbrăveni, Capidava), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Depressaria dictamnella (Treitschke, 1835)
Distribution: Germany, Austria, Italy, Ukraine, Bulgaria and the Near East.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Caradja 1899: 203; Nemeş and Dănilă 1970: 177), Transylvania (Czekelius 1918: 47; Nemeş and Dănilă 1970: 177).
Remarks: in the checklists of Romanian Lepidoptera (Popescu-Gorj 1984b: 123; Rákosy et al. 2003: 44) it was given as *Horridopalpus* Hannemann, 1953, currently valid as subgenus of *Depressaria*, in Romania represented only with this species. The presence of the species in Romania needs confirmation.

Depressaria discipunctella Herrich-Schäffer, 1854
Distribution: southern part of the Palaearctic region.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Popescu-Gorj 1964: 41, legit & coll. A. Ostrogovich; Kovács et al. 2002: 54; Rákosy and Wieser 2010: 52).
Examined material: Transylvanian Basin (Viişoara, Lechinţa), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: collected at light on dry, exposed meadows.

Depressaria douglasella Stainton, 1849
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: widespread from the lowlands up to 850 m in the mountains, recorded from Transylvania (Czekelius 1909: 163; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 41; Szabóky 1994: 349), Banat (Rebel 1917b: 44), Dobrogea (Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1967: 187), Moldova (Nemeş and Dănilă 1970: 178), first record for Crişana (Ineu, 24.VI.1921, 1 ♀ without abdomen; 23.VI.1930, 1 ♀ without abdomen; 19.VI.1935, 1 ♂ without abdomen; 17.IX.1935, 1 ♀ without abdomen; 22.IX.1935, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, all without abdomen, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), first record for Oltenia (Schela Cladovei, 100 m, 22.IX.2019, 1 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Examined material: Transylvanian Basin (Toldal, Lechinţa, Viişoara), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Baraolt Mts, Bodoc Mts, Perşani Mts, Trei Scaune Depr. and Ciucului Depr.), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Canaraua Fetii, Dobrogei Gorge, Hagieni forest, Dumbrăveni), Banat (Băile Herculane), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Depressaria emeritella Stainton, 1849
Distribution: Europe except southern parts and the British Isles, the Caucasus and Kazakhstan.
Romanian distribution: Satu Mare (Noroieni forest, 14.IX.1992, 1 ♀) (Buchner and Šumpich 2020: 236, fig. 182).
Remarks: the figure depicts the female genitalia of a specimen deposited in MGAB, without further data. It is part of the I. Szabó collection.

Depressaria heydenii Zeller, 1854
Distribution: France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Slovakia, Poland, Romania and Central Asia.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Czekelius 1918: 47; Diószeghy 1930a: 283), Muntenia (Popescu-Gorj 1995: 174).
Remarks: in the collection of HNHM in Budapest there is a voucher specimen from the Bucegi Mts, 6.VI.1910, prep. genit. 5904/♀/ Buchner, 1 ♀, leg. Kertész (Buchner in litt.).

Depressaria hofmanni Stainton, 1861
Distribution: western and central Europe, Greece, the Near East, Russia and Canada.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Rákosy et al. 2003: 44, 228).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Bicaz Gorge, 20–21.VII.1986, prep. genit. 395/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂; 26–27.IX.1988, prep. genit. 387/♀/ Kovács, 2 ♀), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: collected at light in south-facing meadows on limestone at around 1200 m. The first Romanian record of the species in Rákosy et al. (2003: 228) has been based on until now unpublished field records from the Bicaz Gorge.

Depressaria libanotidella Schläger, 1849
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: Muntenia (Caradja 1901: 150), Moldova (Popescu-Gorj and Nemeș 1965: 159; Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 178; Marcu and Rákosy 2002: 29), Transylvania (Rákosy et al. 2003: 44).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Bicaz Gorge, 14–16.VI.1987, 4 ♀♀; 8–9. VI.1988, prep. genit. 379/♂ and 380/♂/ Kovács, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; 21–23.IV.1989, 1 ♂), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: collected at light in south-facing meadows on limestone at around 1200 m. The record for Transylvania in Rákosy et al. (2003: 43) has been based on until now unpublished field records from the Bicaz Gorge.

Depressaria marcella Rebel, 1901
Distribution: the Mediterranean, southern part of central Europe, the Balkan Peninsula and Turkey.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Kovács et al. 2002: 54), first record for Crișana (Ineu, 27.V.1933, 1 ♀; 10.VIII.1935, 1 ♂; 23.IX.1936, prep. genit. 2375/♀/ Kovács, 1 ♀, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), first record for Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Culmea Pricopanului, 27–28.V.1994, prep. genit. 2268/♀/ Kovács, 2 ♀; Grindul Chituc, Periboina, 24.VIII.2017, prep. genit. 2267/♀/ Kovács, 2 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Examined material: Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, 11.IX.1998, prep. genit. 1378/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂; 18.IX.2015, 1 ♂; Mihalț, 30.IV.1999, 1 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).

Remarks: collected in steppe habitats in the Transylvanian Basin, Măcin Mts and the Black Sea coastal zone.

Depressaria olerella Zeller, 1854
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian records: Transylvania (Czekelius 1918: 47).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Giurgeului Depr. and Bârsei Depr.), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor, Scărița Belioara), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: in Romania seems to be restricted to the mountain zone.

Depressaria pimpinellae Zeller, 1839
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Caradja 1899: 203; Peiu and Nemeș 1970: 58; Nemeș and Lungoci 1973: 240), Transylvania (Czekelius 1918: 47; Rákosy and Wieser 2010: 52), Crișana (Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 50), Satu Mare (Ardelean 1998: 166).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Transylvanian Basin (Cetatea de Baltă, legit G. Köntzei, coll. L. Diószeghy; Viișoara, Glodeni, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Bodoc Mts, Perșani Mts, the Bicaz Gorge and Trei Scaune Depr.), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: collected at light in dry and mesophile meadows on various substrats.

Depressaria pulcherrimella Stainton, 1849
Distribution: Europe and the Near East.
Romanian distribution: Muntenia (Caradja 1899: 203), Transylvania (Czekelius 1918: 47), Moldova (Rákosy et al. 2003: 44).
Remarks: the presence of the species in Romania needs confirmation.

Depressaria radiella (Goeze, 1783)
Distribution: Holarctic.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Kovács and Kovács 1994: 42, as *pastinacella* Dup.; Kovács et al. 2002: 54; Rákosy et al. 2003: 227), Satu Mare (Ardelean 1998: 166, as *heracliana* DeGeer).
Examined material: Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Glodeni), Eastern Carpathians (Baraolt Mts and Ciucului Mts), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Depressaria silesiaca Heinemann, 1870
Distribution: scattered localities in the Palaearctic region.
Romanian distribution: Romania has only been shown in the distributional map of the species by Hannemann (1995: 133), later included in the European check-

list (Hannemann 1996), both without any data. Subsequently it was also listed by Rákosy et al. (2003: 44, 228).
Remarks: being unaware of the existence of voucher material we consider the presence of this species in Romania needs confirmation.

Depressaria sordidatella Tengström, 1848
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Rejected record: Crișana, Ineu (Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 50, as *weirella* Stainton, 1849), one of the examined voucher specimens turned out to be *D. daucella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), the other two are *D. douglasella* Stainton, 1849.
First record for the fauna of Romania as the previous record was a misidentification: Transylvania, Eastern Carpathians, Baraolt Mts, Ariușd, 600 m, 10.VIII.1999, TLMF Lep 28649, 1 ♀; Giurgeului Depr., Voșlăbeni, Szenéte, 760 m, 25.VII.2004, prep. genit. 8143/♂/ Buchner, 1 ♂; 20.VII.2007, prep. genit. 2270/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂; Ciucului Mts, Racu, Cseretető, 700 m, 14.VIII.2005, 1 ♂; Transylvanian Basin, Glodeni, Mureș county, 21.VI.2012, prep. genit. 2309/♂/ Kovács, TLMF Lep 28651, det. P. Buchner, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 11).

Depressaria tenebricosa Zeller, 1854
Distribution: scattered localities in southern Europe and the Near East.
Romanian distribution: Dobrogea (Mann 1866: 352).
Remarks: it is included in the lists of Caradja (1899: 203, 1901: 150), but not included in the checklist of the Romanian Microlepidoptera (Popescu-Gorj 1984b: 123). Rákosy et al. (2003: 228) considered it to be a species which needs confirmation. In the absence of voucher material we consider its presence in Romania uncertain, requiring confirmation.

Depressaria ultimella Stainton, 1849
Distribution: Palaearctic.

Figure 11. *Depressaria sordidatella* Tengström, 1848 adult male, Eastern Carpathians, Giurgeului Depr., Voșlăbeni, Szenéte, 760 m, 20.VII.2007, wingspan 22 mm (left) and male genitalia, prep. genit. 2270 (right).

Romanian distribution: Dobrogea (Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1968: 237; Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1974: 170; Popescu-Gorj 1976: 161; Wieser et al. 2000: 32), Banat (König 1975: 35).
Rejected record: Crișana (Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 49), all the six specimens proved to be misidentified, one turned out to be *Depressaria albipunctella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), another *D. marcella* Rebel, 1901, three *D. pimpinellae* Zeller, 1839 and one *Agonopterix propinquella* (Treitschke, 1835), consequently the record for Crișana in Rákosy et al. (2003: 44) must be deleted.
Examined material: Dobrogea (Sfântu Gheorghe in the Danube Delta, Cetatea Histria, Grindul Chituc, Capul Doloșman, Hagieni forest), all legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Depressaria ululana Rössler, 1866
Distribution: scattered localities in Europe and the Near East.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 178).
Remarks: the presence of the species in Romania needs confirmation.

Depressaria veneficella Zeller, 1847
Distribution: the Mediterranean, eastern Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: Dobrogea (Mann 1866: 352).
Rejected record: Aiud (Szilády 1915: 75, as *veneficiella* Z.) has been listed by Czekelius (1918: 56) between the excluded records in the checklist of the Transylvanian Lepidoptera.
Remarks: it was included in the checklists of Caradja (1899: 203, 1901: 150) and the European list (Hannemann 1996), but not included in the list of the Romanian Microlepidoptera by Popescu-Gorj (1984b: 123). Rákosy et al. (2003: 228) considered it to be a species which needs confirmation. In the absence of voucher material we consider its presence in Romania uncertain which needs confirmation.

Depressaria zelleri Staudinger, 1879
Distribution: southern France, Italy, Romania, North Macedonia, Greece, Turkey and Russia (Caucasus).
Romanian distribution: Romania (Lvovsky 2011); Šumpich (2013: 117).
Remarks: according to Šumpich (2013: 117) it has been confirmed from Romania by Lvovsky (2001), but the reference was erroneously affiliated and in fact refers to Lvovsky (2011) (Šumpich in litt.).
Remarks: we are unaware of any voucher material and consider its presence in Romania is doubtful and requiring confirmation with voucher material.

Exaeretia Stainton, 1849

Exaeretia allisella Stainton, 1849
Distribution: Palaearctic except for southern parts.

Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 179; Popescu-Gorj 1985a: 103).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Racu, Miercurea Ciuc, Vrabia), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: omitted from the checklist of Romanian Microlepidoptera (Popescu-Gorj 1984b: 123).

Exaeretia ledereri (Zeller, 1854)
Distribution: the Mediterranean, the Near East, the Caucasus and Central Asia.
Rejected records: Dobrogea (Popescu-Gorj 1985a: 104; Székely and Cernea 2007: 124; Rákosy et al. 2003: 42, 226). The record of Popescu-Gorj (1985a: 104, fig. 2 on the plate of photographs, fig. 11) was based on misidentification, the figures of the adult and the male genitalia depict *Exaeretia thurneri* (Rebel, 1940). Subsequently all other data were also incorrect identifications, and during this study they all turned out to be *E. thurneri*.
First record for the fauna of Romania as the previous records were misidentifications: Dobrogea, Măcin Mts, Culmea Pricopanului, 27–28.V.1994, 2 ♀; 27–28.VI.1997, prep. genit. 2278/♀/ Kovács, 4 ♀; Capul Doloșman, 16.VI.2012, 16 ♂, 3 ♀; Hagieni forest, 27.V.2007, prep. genit. 2277/♂/ Kovács, 7 ♂, 2 ♀; 3.VI.2014, 18 ♂, 3 ♀; 22.VI.2016, 7 ♀; Cheile Dobrogei, 1.VI.2014, 1 ♀; Șipote, 31.V.2014, 14 ♂, 5 ♀; Ostrov (Piatra), Terasele Dunării, 28.VI.2020, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 12).
Remarks: adults were collected at light on isolated steppe habitats surrounded by ruderal habitats and arable fields. Contrary to the flying period from mid-April to mid-November given by Lvovsky et al (2016: 104) we collected it only from the end of May to the end of June.

Exaeretia lutosella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)
Distribution: Circum-Mediterranean, additionally Romania and Ukraine.
Romanian distribution: Dobrogea (Wieser et al. 2000: 32), Banat (Rákosy et al. 2003: 42).

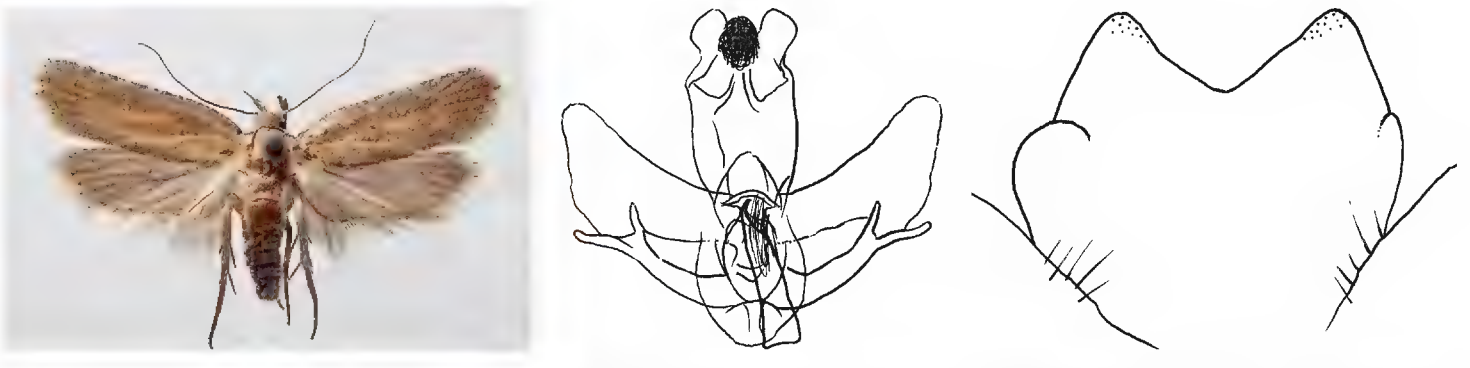

Figure 12. *Exaeretia ledereri* (Zeller, 1854) adult female, Dobrogea, Hagieni forest, 22.VI.2016, wingspan 23.5 mm (left), male genitalia (centre) and enlarged anellus, prep. genit. 2277 (right).

Remarks: evidence and voucher material from Banat is untraceable, the identity of those from Dobrogea remain obscure. The species is mentioned from Romania in the European checklist by Hannemann (1996). Because all examined *Exaeretia* specimens from Dobrogea turned to be *E. thurneri* (Rebel, 1940) or *E. ledereri* (Zeller, 1854) we consider its presence in Romania doubtful, as far as voucher material could be checked.

Exaeretia praeustella (Rebel, 1917)
Distribution: scattered localities in Europe and the eastern Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: Crişana (Rebel 1917c: 19, as *Depressaria*; Gozmány 1958: 65), first record for Dobrogea (Cetatea Histria, 25–26.VIII.1999, 4 ♂; Grindul Chituc, Vadu, 30.VIII.2003, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Remarks: the examined adults were attracted to light. One female specimen of the type series was collected in Cheşereu near Valea lui Mihai, 23.VIII.1911, legit Ch. Wertheimstein (Rebel 1917c: 19). The species was omitted from the Romanian checklists (Popescu-Gorj 1984b: 123; Rákosy et al. 2003: 42), the error was corrected by Rákosy and Goia (2007: 70).

Exaeretia preisseckeri (Rebel, 1937)
Distribution: Italy, Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Kovács and Kovács 1999: 66; Kovács et al. 2002: 53, 75–76; Rákosy 2002: 65, as *Exaretia preiseseckeri* Rbl.), Dobrogea (Kovács et al. 2002: 53, 75–76).
Examined material: Transylvanian Basin (Viişoara, Toldal), Apuseni Mts (Turzii Gorge), Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii, Şipote), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: the adults were attracted to light on exposed hilly or mesomontane slopes. It is a characteristic species of the thermophilous oak forests, but also present in regenerations of bushes which replace them after deforestation.

Exaeretia thurneri (Rebel, 1940)
Distribution: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Greece and Turkey.
Romanian distribution: Dobrogea (Buchner et al. 2019: 20, fig. 51), only a figure depicting a detail (gnathos) of the male genitalia of a specimen from Hagieni, legit & coll. I. Szabó, det. P. Buchner.
Examined material: Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Culmea Pricopanului, 14–15.IX.1994, 1 ♂; Hagieni forest, 17.IX.2004, prep. genit. 2279/♂/ Kovács, 18 ♂, 2 ♀; 15.IX.2006, 2 ♂; 26.IX.2010, 1 ♂; Beştepe, 18.IX.2006, prep. genit. 2280/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂, 5 ♀; Cotu Văii, 25.VIII.2017, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; 16.VIII.2019, 2 ♂; Dumbrăveni, Canara, 26.VIII.2017, 1 ♂; 17.VIII.2019, 2 ♂; Ostrov (Piatra), 13.IX.2019, prep. genit. 2281/♂/ Kovács, 26 ♂, 12 ♀), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 13).
Remarks: adults collected at light on isolated steppe habitats surrounded by ruderal habitats and arable fields. Data from Hagieni published as *E. ledereri* by

Figure 13. *Exaeretia thurneri* (Rebel, 1940) adult male, Dobrogea, Dumbrăveni, Canara, 17.VIII.2019, wingspan 21 mm (left) and anellus of male genitalia, prep. genit. 2280 (right).

Popescu-Gorj (1985a: 104) and Székely and Cernea (2007: 124) also refer to this species (see above).

Levipalpus Hannemann, 1953

Levipalpus hepatariella (Lienig and Zeller, 1846)
Distribution: Holarctic.
Romanian distribution: Dobrogea (Rákosy et al. 2003: 42), first record for Transylvania (Eastern Carpathians, Ciucului Mts, Fagul Rotund, 1300 m, 18–19. VIII.2000, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Remarks: the examined specimen was attracted to light.

Luquetia Leraut, 1991

Luquetia lobella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: common and widespread, recorded from Banat (Hedemann 1897: 30, as *Enicostoma*), Transylvania (Czekelius 1901: 87; Rothschild 1912a : 30; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 41; Kovács et al. 2002: 53), Dobrogea (Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1967: 187; Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 177), Crișana (Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 49), Satu Mare (Ardelean 1998: 165), Moldova (Marcu and Rákosy 2002: 29, as *Lucuetia*), Muntenia (Albu and Albu 2020: 10), first record for Oltenia (Batoți, 14.V.2016, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu), legit & coll. L. Diószeghy, Transylvanian Basin (Toldal, Glodeni, Viișoara), Eastern Carpathians (Baraolt Mts), Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Canaraua Fetii, Șipote), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Semioscopis Hübner, 1825

Semioscopis avellanella (Hübner, 1793)
Distribution: the Palaearctic region except its southern parts.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Caradja 1899: 201; Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 177; Nemeș 1972: 183), Transylvania (Popescu-Gorj 1964: 42; Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 177; Rákosy 2002: 65).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Baraolt Mts, Ciucului Mts and Harghita Mts), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Semioscopis oculella (Thunberg and Wenner, 1794)
Distribution: Palaearctic except southern parts.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Caradja 1899: 201, as *anella* Hb.; Hormuzaki 1907: 87), Transylvania (Popescu-Gorj 1964: 42).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Bodoc Mts and Harghita Mts), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).

Semioscopis steinkellneriana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Distribution: Palaearctic.
Romanian distribution: all of the regions of the country except Oltenia (Rákosy et al. 2003: 42).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu), legit & coll. L. Diószeghy, Transylvanian Basin (Glodeni, Lechința), Eastern Carpathians (Baraolt Mts, Ciucului Mts, Harghita Mts, Bârsei Depr. and Trei Scaune Depr.), Apuseni Mts (Scărița Belioara), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Semioscopis strigulana (Fabricius, 1787)
Distribution: Palaearctic except southernmost parts.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Caradja 1899: 201; Hormuzaki 1907: 87; Popescu-Gorj and Nemeș 1965: 160), Transylvania (Popescu-Gorj 1964: 42; Rákosy 2002: 65), Satu Mare (Ardelean 1998: 165).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Telechrysis Toll, 1956

Telechrysis tripuncta (Haworth, 1828)
Distribution: Palaearctic except the southernmost parts.
Romanian distribution: Dobrogea (Mann 1866: 356, as *Oecophora*), Banat (Rebel 1911: 416), Transylvania (Rothschild 1912a: 30; Diószeghy 1930a: 284; Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 47; Rákosy 2002: 65), Moldova (Nemeș 1972: 183).
Examined material: Southern Carpathians (Retezat Mts), legit & coll. L. Diószeghy, Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts and Perșani Mts), Apuseni Mts (Turzii Gorge, Râmeț), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Hypercalliinae Leraut, 1993

Hypercallia Stephens, 1829

Hypercallia citrinalis (Scopoli, 1763)
Distribution: Europe, Turkey, the Caucasus, southern Siberia and Mongolia.
Romanian distribution: all of the regions of the country (Rákosy et al. 2003: 59).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu), legit & coll. L. Diószeghy, Transylvanian Basin (Glodeni, Toldal, Lechința), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Perșani Mts, Baraolt Mts, Gurghiului Mts, Noșcolat Mts, the Bicaz Gorge, Trei Scaune Depr. and Giurgeului Depr.), Apuseni Mts (Întregalde Gorge), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: widespread in the lower zones from 100 m in Dobrogea (Ciucurova), up to 1250 m in the Eastern Carpathians (Bicaz Gorge).

Anchinia Hübner, 1825

Anchinia daphnella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Distribution: Europe except the southernmost parts and the British Isles, the northern Caucasus and southern Siberia.
Romanian distribution: Muntenia (Caradja 1899: 207; Czekelius 1918: 47), Transylvania (Diószeghy 1930a: 283, 1930b: 21; Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 180; Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 48; Szabóky 1994: 349; Rákosy 2002: 65), Moldova (Hormuzaki 1907: 89; Popescu-Gorj and Nemeș 1965: 159; Peiu and Nemeș 1970: 57), Banat (Székely and Cernea 2007: 129).
Examined material: Southern Carpathians (Retezat Mts, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy, Piatra Craiului Mts, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Hășmașul Mare Mts and Bicaz Gorge, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Remarks: this is the only species of the genus which is regularly attracted to artificial light, we also reared it from larvae and pupae collected on *Daphne mezereum* L.

Anchinia cristalis (Scopoli, 1763)
Distribution: western and central Europe except the southernmost parts and the British Isles, the Rusian Far East and Kuril Isles.
Romanian distribution: Transylvania (Vicol 1997).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians, Perșani Mts, Vârghiș Gorge, 600 m, 12–15.VI.2014, ex pupa, *Daphne mezereum*, prep. genit. 2342/♀/ Kovács, 3 ♂, 13 ♀; 13.VI.2017, ex pupa, *Daphne mezereum*, 1 ♀; Harghita Mts, Hargitaliget, 850 m, 19–21.VI.2014, ex pupa, *Daphne mezereum*, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 26–29.VI.2020, ex pupa, *Daphne mezereum*, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; Bârsei Depr., Prejmer forest, 2.VII.2019, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 14).
Remarks: only a single specimen was collected at light, all others were reared from larvae or pupae on *Daphne mezereum* L. In the Eastern Carpathians inhabits the

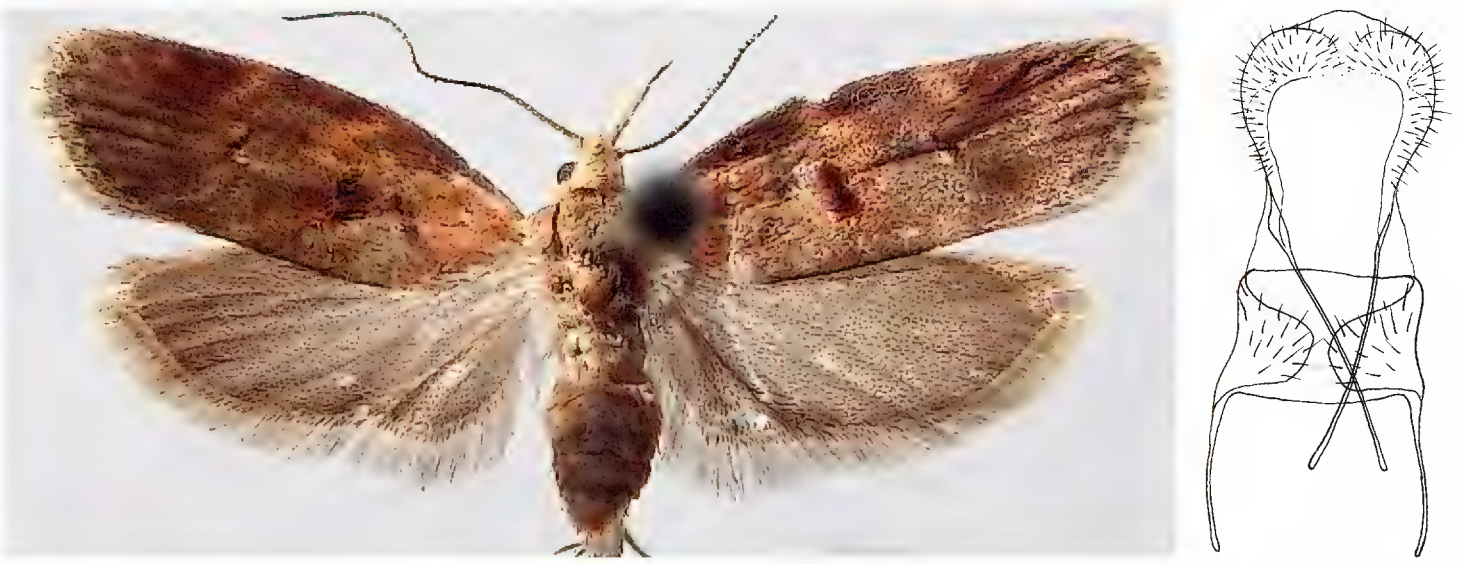

Figure 14. *Anchinia cristalis* (Scopoli, 1763) adult female, Eastern Carpathians, Perşani Mts, Vârghiş Gorge, 600 m, 15.VI.2014, wingspan 23 mm (left) and papillae anales and segment 8 of female genitalia, prep. genit. 2342 (right).

mountains between 500 and 850 m, above 800 m its pupae were found together with pupae of *A. daphnella*.

Anchinia laureolella Herrich-Schäffer, 1854
Distribution: mountains of southern Palaearctic eastwards to Afghanistan.
First record for the fauna of Romania: Eastern Carpathians, Bicaz Gorge, Suhardul Mic, 1050 m, 17.VIII.2000, prep. genit. 2343/♀/ Kovács, 1 ♀; Ciucului Mts, Şumuleu valley, 800 m, 9.VI.2014, ex larva, *Daphne mezereum*, 1 ♀; 1000 m, 13–18.VI.2020, ex pupa, *Daphne mezereum*, prep. genit. 2367/♀/ Kovács, 2 ♂, 5 ♀; Harghita Mts, Nagyos valley, 950 m, 10.VI.2020, ex pupa, *Daphne mezereum*, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 15).
Remarks: one specimen attracted to light, all other reared.

Cryptolechiinae Meyrick, 1883

Orophia Hübner, 1825

Orophia denisella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Distribution: southern and central Europe, Turkey.
Romanian distribution: Dobrogea (Mann 1866: 352, as *Gelechia*), Banat (Hedemann 1897: 30, as *Rhinosia*; Rebel 1911: 413), Transylvania (Czekelius 1918: 46; Popescu-Gorj 1970: 334; Rákosy and Wieser 2010: 53, as *Cephalispheira*), Moldova (Peiu and Nemeş 1970: 58), Muntenia (Rákosy et al. 1993: 72; Székely 1995: 193), Oltenia (Székely and Cernea 2007: 127).
Examined material: Eastern Carpathians (Hăşmaşul Mare Mts, the Bicaz Gorge), Southern Carpathians (Bucegi Mts and Piatra Craiului Mts), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Figure 15. *Anchinia laureolella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1854 adult female, Eastern Carpathians, Ciucului Mts, Șumuleu valley, 800 m, 9.VI.2014, wingspan 23 mm (left) and papillae anales and segment 8 of female genitalia, prep. genit. 2343 (right).

Remarks: almost exclusively on limestone, in the mountains up to 2100 m.

Orophia ferrugella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Distribution: Europe.
Romanian distribution: Dobrogea (Mann 1866: 352, as *Gelechia*), Banat (Hedemann 1897: 30, as *Rhinosia*; Székely and Cernea 2007: 126), Transylvania (Czekelius 1918: 46; Diószeghy 1930a: 283; Székely and Cernea 2007: 126), Moldova (Rákosy et al. 1998: 20), first record for Crișana (Ineu, 20.VI.1929, 1 ♂; 18.VI.1932, 1 ♂; 10.VI.1935, 1 ♂; 14.VI.1935, 1 ♂, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy).
Examined material: Banat (Băile Herculane, legit & coll. M. Brătășeanu), Southern Carpathians (Retezat Mts, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Perșani Mts, Hășmașul Mare Mts, the Bicaz Gorge, Giurgeului Depr. and Șaru Dornei), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), Dobrogea (Măcin Mts), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Orophia sordidella (Hübner, 1796)
Distribution: Europe, North Africa, the Near East and the Caucasus.
Romanian distribution: Banat (Abafi-Aigner et al. 1896: 70; Hedemann 1897: 30, as *Rhinosia*; Rebel 1911: 413; Szent-Iványi 1942: 124), Transylvania (Czekelius 1901: 87), Moldova (Caradja 1901: 154; Kovács et al. 2002: 53, as *Cephalispheira*; Rákosy 2002: 65; Rákosy and Wieser 2010: 53), Dobrogea (Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1967: 186), Oltenia (Rákosy et al. 2003: 51).
Examined material: Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Lechința, Toldal), Eastern Carpathians (Perșani Mts, Gurghiului Mts), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor, Scărița

Belioara, Turzii Gorge), Dobrogea (Dobrogei Gorge, Hagieni), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: inhabits dry, exposed sites, in the mountains on limestone.

Peleopodidae Hodges, 1974

Oditinae Lvovsky, 1996

Odites Walsingham, 1891

Odites kollarella (O. G. Costa, 1832)
Distribution: southern Europe.
Romanian distribution: widespread and locally common in the southernmost regions of the country, recorded from Dobrogea (Mann 1866: 352, as *Gelechia*; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 42, as *lutrella* Dup.; Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1968: 237; Stănescu 1993: 275; Vicol 1996: 246; Wieser et al. 2000: 32; Székely and Cernea 2007: 128), Banat (Uhryk 1904: 146, as *Euteles*; Rebel 1911: 143), Muntenia (Caradja 1905: 243), Moldova (Olaru and Nemeș 1969: 127; Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 176), Oltenia (Rákosy et al. 2003: 51).
Examined material: Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Canaraua Fetii, Dobrogei Gorge, Hagieni forest, Rasova, Ostrov), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: despite the species having already been recorded by Mann (1866: 352) and mentioned in the checklists (Popescu-Gorj 1984b; Rákosy et al. 2003), Romania is not included in the area of distribution of the species in the European checklist (Gozmány 1996) and Fauna Europaea (Accessed on 20.02.2020).

Peleopodinae Hodges, 1974

Carcina Hübner, 1825

Carcina quercana (Fabricius, 1775)
Distribution: western and central Europe, North Africa, the Near East, the Caucasus and introduced to Canada.
Romanian distribution: all of the regions of the country (Rákosy et al. 2003: 50), locally common.
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu), legit & coll. L. Diószeghy, Transylvanian Basin (Toldal, Viișoara, Glodeni), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Baraolt Mts, Bodoc Mts, Perșani Mts and Trei Scaune Depr.), Banat (Dubova), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Ethmiidae Busck, 1909

Ethmia Hübner, 1819

Ethmia dodecea (Haworth, 1828)
Distribution: western and central Europe, Romania and European Russia.
Romanian distribution: Moldova (Hormuzaki 1907: 87, as *decemguttella* F.; Rákosy et al. 1998: 20), Transylvania (Czekelius 1918: 46, as *decemgutella* Hb.; Vicol 1996: 246; Kovács et al. 2002: 53; Székely and Cernea 2007: 124; Székely and Görbe 2019: 616), Dobrogea (Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1968: 238; Popescu-Gorj 1985b: 67; Popescu-Gorj et al. 1972: 185; König 1975: 37), Crișana (Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 46), Oltenia (Székely and Cernea 2007: 124).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu), legit & coll. L. Diószeghy, Oltenia (Bucovăț, Craiova), legit & coll. M. Brătășeanu, Transylvania (Geoagiu), legit & coll. M. Brătășeanu, Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Lechința, Toldal), Eastern Carpathians (Bicaz Gorge), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: usually the collecting sites are at low altitude (see the examined material) except the Bicaz Gorge where it was found at 1000 m.

Ethmia quadrillella (Goeze, 1783)
Distribution: central and northern Europe.
Romanian distribution: all of the regions of the country except Dobrogea (Rákosy et al. 2003: 42), from the hilly region up to 1700 m in the mountains.
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu), legit & coll. L. Diószeghy, Southern Carpathians (Retezat Mts), legit & coll. L. Diószeghy, Transylvanian Basin (Târgu Mureș, Glodeni); Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Hășmașul Mare Mts, Perșani Mts, Călimani Mts, Gurghiului Mts and the Bicaz Gorge), Southern Carpathians (Bucegi Mts and Făgăraș Mts), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Ethmia fumidella (Wocke, 1850)
Distribution: scattered localities in Europe and the Near East.
Romanian distribution: Muntenia (legit & coll. J. de Joannis) (Caradja 1899: 202), Moldova (Caradja 1931: 340, as *Psecadia* (*Ethmia*) *pusiella* Römer *ardosiella* nov. var.; de Lattin 1963: 60; Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 169; König 1975: 37; Marcu and Rákosy 2002: 28; Székely and Cernea 2007: 124), Crișana (de Lattin 1963: 63; Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 46), Dobrogea (Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1966: 91), Banat (König 1975: 37).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu), legit & coll. L. Diószeghy, Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: *Ethmia pusiella* var. *ardosiella* Caradja, 1931 has been synonymized with *E. fumidella fumidella* by de Lattin (1963: 60).

Ethmia candidella (Alphéraky, 1908)
Distribution: southern and central Europe.
Romanian distribution: Banat (de Lattin 1963: 60), Dobrogea (Popescu-Gorj 1964: 43; Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1966: 90; Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1967: 187; Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1968: 238; Popescu-Gorj 1985b: 67; Popescu-Gorj et al.

1972: 185; König 1975: 37; Wieser et al. 2000: 32; Székely and Cernea 2007: 124), Moldova (Marcu and Rákosy 2002: 28), first record for Oltenia (Hinova, 150 m, 21.IX.2019, prep. genit. 2345/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂; Schela Cladovei, 100 m, 22.IX.2019, 9 ♂, 1 ♀, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Rejected record: Transylvania (Kovács et al. 2002: 53), the re-examined specimen from Viișoara (prep. genit. 2346/♂/ Kovács) turned out to be *E. pusiella* (Linnaeus, 1758), consequently the record for Transylvania must be deleted in Rákosy et al. (2003: 42).
Examined material: Dobrogea (Babadag, legit Popescu-Gorj, coll. S. & Z. Kovács, Măcin Mts, Canaraua Fetii, Vama Veche, Beștepe, Capul Doloșman, Dobrogei Gorge, Vadu, Ostrov (Piatra), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).

Ethmia pusiella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: Europe.
Romanian distribution: all of the regions of the country except Satu Mare and Maramureș (Rákosy et al. 2003: 42).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Dobrogea (Babadag, legit Popescu-Gorj, coll. S. & Z. Kovács), Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Glodeni, Toldal, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács, Chesău, legit C. Bere, coll. S. & Z. Kovács), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Baraolt Mts, Bodoc Mts and the Bicaz Gorge, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).

Ethmia terminella T. Fletcher, 1938
Distribution: Europe.
Romanian distribution: Banat (Rothschild 1912b: 179, as *sexpunctella* Hb.), Transylvania (Czekelius 1918: 46; Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 46; Kovács et al. 2002: 53), Moldova (Nemeș and Dănilă 1970: 169; Nemeș and Lungoci 1973: 239), Dobrogea (Popescu-Gorj 1980: 433; Popescu-Gorj 1985b: 67), Crișana (Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 46), first record for Muntenia (Istrița, 14.IX.2004, 1 ♂, legit N. Mușat, coll. V. Dincă).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Transylvanian Basin (Cetatea de Baltă, legit G. Köntzei, coll. L. Diószeghy, Viișoara, Glodeni, Toldal), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Perșani Mts, Baraolt Mts, Bodoc Mts and Gurghiului Mts), Dobrogea (Măcin Mts), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: widespread from the lowlands up to the lower mountain zone. The record for Banat was omitted by Rákosy et al. (2003: 42).

Ethmia rothschildi (Rebel, 1912)
Distribution: Romania and European Russia.
Romanian distribution: Banat (Glavcina, environs of Svinița), the type locality of the species, described after a unique male collected on 24.IV.1912 (Rothschild 1912b: 179, as *Psecadia*), according to Sattler (1967: 78–79) there is a second male specimen collected from the same locality on 1.V.[1912].

Remarks: the holotype is figured in both above mentioned papers. We do not have details of the record from the European part of Russia cited by Riedl (1996) and the Fauna Europaea, but such record contradicts the endemic or paleoendemic status of the species stated by Rákosy (1998: 259, 2013: 70).

Ethmia aurifluella (Hübner, 1810)
Distribution: southern Europe.
Romanian distribution: Dobrogea (Popescu-Gorj and Drăghia 1964, 1967: 187, as *Ethimia*), Transylvania (Kovács et al. 2002: 53).
Remarks: the presence of the species in Romania needs confirmation.

Ethmia lugubris (Staudinger, 1879)
Distribution: Austria, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania and European Russia.
Romanian distribution: Satu Mare (Livada-Tufoasa, Mujdeni, Mujdeni forest) (Căpuşe and Szabó 1983: 2, as *Ethmia lugubris multidentata* n. ssp.; Popescu-Gorj 1984a, as *Ethmia lugubris* Staudinger, 1879; Ardelean 1998: 166).
Remarks: Căpuşe and Szabó (1983) described the subspecies *E. lugubris multidentata* Căpuşe & Szabó, 1983, the type material consists of 12 specimens collected from Livada-Tufoasa (Satu Mare county) between 6–15.VII.1976–1980, legit I. Szabó, deposited in coll. I. Căpuşe (holotype 12.VII.1980, prep. gen. 3325, ♂, allotype 8.VII.1976, prep. gen. 3326, ♀, and 2 paratypes), coll. I. Szabó (4 paratypes), coll. A. Szabó (2 paratypes) and coll. I. Pelicz (2 paratypes). Popescu-Gorj (1984a) recorded it as a first record for Romania from Mujdeni (8.VII.1976, 1 ♀, legit I. Szabó, coll. I. Pelitz) as *Ethmia lugubris* (Staudinger, 1879), but apparently he did not know of the described subspecies. Ardelean (1998) treated it as an endemic species [sic!]. It is obvious that the same material is treated in the all above mentioned publications, but the collecting sites given differ, which does not mean that they are incorrect, because Mujdeni and Tufoasa are two small and nearby forests, situated in the vicinity of the locality Livada (Stănescu pers. comm.). One of the depository collections' names also differs (see above), actually both variants are erroneous the correct name is Pelits (Rákosy 1991: 4).

Ethmia bipunctella (Fabricius, 1775)
Distribution: Europe.
Romanian distribution: all of the regions of the country (Rákosy et al. 2003: 42).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu, legit & coll. L. Diószeghy), Transylvanian Basin (Viișoara, Glodeni, Toldal, Lechința), Eastern Carpathians (Harghita Mts, Ciucului Mts, Perșani Mts, Baraolt Mts, Bodoc Mts, Gurghiului Mts), Apuseni Mts (Piatra Secuilor), Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii, Măcin Mts, Hagieni forest, Capul Doloșman, Cotu Văii, Ostrov), Oltenia (Schela Cladovei), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: the most widespread and common species of the genus in Romania.

Ethmia iranella Zerny, 1940
Distribution: scattered localities in Europe, Turkey, Syria, Iran, Turkmenistan and the Caucasus.
Romanian distribution: Oltenia (Neumann 2000: 69), collected in Ciupercenii Noi at the end of June at light, on sand bank near the river Danube.

Ethmia chrysopyga (Zeller, 1844)
Distribution: southern Europe.
Romanian distribution: Banat (Orșova, beginning of June, 1909, 1 ♀, legit M. Hilf) (Rebel 1911: 416).
Remarks: the presence of the species in Romania needs confirmation.

Ethmia haemorrhoidella (Eversmann, 1844)
Distribution: southern Europe from Italy to European Russia.
Romanian distribution: Dobrogea (legit & coll. J. Mann) (Caradja 1899: 202; Căpuşe and Szabó 1983: 2; Popescu-Gorj 1985a: 103; Wieser et al. 2000: 32), Banat (Rebel 1911: 416; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 43), Moldova (Peiu and Nemeș 1970: 57), Muntenia (Popescu-Gorj 1985a: 103), Crișana (Căpuşe and Kovács 1987: 46), first record for Transylvania (Eastern Carpathians, Baraolt Mts, Ariușd, Vecer, 600 m, 13.VIII.2013, 1 ♀; Transylvanian Basin, Viișoara, 10.V.2018, 1 ♂, legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).
Examined material: Crișana (Ineu), legit & coll. L. Diószeghy, Muntenia (București), Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii), legit & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.
Remarks: it is a rarely encountered species, recorded from scattered localities.

Fuchsiini Lvovsky, 1985

Fuchsia Spuler, 1913

Fuchsia luteella (Heinemann, 1870)
Distribution: Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania and North Macedonia.
Romanian distribution: Moldova, Vrancea county (Popescu-Gorj and König 1976: 304, as *Depressaria luteela*).
Rejected record: Transylvania (Diószeghy 1930a: 284), according to Gozmány (1953: 184) the specimen collected by L. Diószeghy in the Retezat Mts on 5.VI.1923 and identified as *F. luteella* by T. Uhrik-Mészáros is in fact a very large *Elachista subalbidella* Schläger, 1847.
Remarks: only the name *Depressaria luteela* [sic!] was given from Vrancea county by Popescu-Gorj and König (1976: 304) without any other data, which leaves the record doubtful, while detailed data were given for all other species treated in that paper. The record for Transylvania must be deleted in Rákosy et al. (2003: 59) because it was based on misidentification. The presence of the species needs confirmation in Romania from voucher material.

Taxa excluded from the Romanian checklist

Agonopterix agyrella (Rebel, 1917)
Distribution: Asian Russia, Mongolia and China.
Rejected record: Crișana (Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 50, as *argyrella* Rebel), the record was based on two specimens collected in Ineu and identified by L. Diószeghy, both were examined and they proved to be *A. propinquella* (Treitschke, 1935).
Remarks: it was described from Siberia, eastern Tannu-Ola Mountains and named after the river Agyr by Rebel (1917a: 193). The type specimen and its genitalia were figured by Buchner and Stănescu (2018: 184) and Buchner and Šumpich (2020: 209). It was not mentioned in the checklist of the Romanian Lepidoptera by Rákosy et al. (2003: 42, 345). Its single report is here rejected and the species is excluded from the Romanian fauna.

Agonopterix comitella (Lederer, 1855)
Distribution: Greece, Turkey, Syria, Israel, Lebanon, Russia and Iran.
Rejected record: Crișana (Căpușe and Kovács 1987: 50, det. L. Diószeghy). We examined the specimen collected in Ineu and found it to be a misidentified *A. atomella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), and here we exclude *A. comitella* from the Romanian checklist.

Depressaria halophilella (Chrétien, 1908)
Distribution: the Mediterranean coast, Portugal (including Madeira) and the Canary Islands.
Rejected record: Dobrogea (Vicol 1998: 190). In the paper which has been cited as literature source by Vicol only *Aureliania halophilella* (Zimm.), currently *Coleophora halophilella* Zimmermann, 1926 was mentioned by Popescu-Gorj (1974: 139) from the Danube Delta and not this *Depressaria* species as Vicol erroneously stated.
Remarks: recorded in error, *D. halophilella* had already been excluded from the Romanian checklist by Rákosy et al. (2003: 345, 353), but a part of the argumentation used was incorrect.

Taxa with unclear taxonomic status

Agonopterix banatica Georgesco, 1965
It was described from Capul Baciului, Gaura Pîrșului cave in the environs of Reșița in Banat. The unique male specimen was collected on 15.XI.1961, legit A. Negrea, coll. Speologic Institute, Bucharest, Romania (Georgesco 1965: 113, as *Agonopteryx*), is currently untraceable, probably lost. Owing to the superficial description and the loss of the type material the confirmation of its taxonomic status is not possible.

Agonopterix dumitrescui Georgesco, 1965
It was described from Șesul Leordei cave in the Șureanu Mts (Hunedoara county), the type material, two male specimens collected on 2.XI.1963, legit M. Dumitrescu, coll. Speologic Institute, Bucharest, Romania (Georgesco 1965: 111, as *Agonopteryx*) is currently untraceable, probably lost. Owing to the superficial description and the loss of the type material the confirmation of its taxonomic status is not possible.

Discussion

The 117 species treated above summarize our current knowlege of the Depressariidae, Peleopodidae, Ethmiidae and Fuchsiini fauna of Romania. It is the first real evaluation of the fauna based on studied material of 72 % of the known species and of the remaining 28 %, where voucher material was not available, on a critical survey of the literature.

Among the 84 examined Depressariidae, Peleopodidae and Ethmiidae species 71 are of earlier records that have been confirmed and 13 are recognized as first records for the Romanian fauna. Ten of the latter are given here for the first time: *Agonopterix bipunctosa* (Curtis, 1850), *A. coenosella* (Zerny, 1940), *A. ferocella* (Chrétien, 1910), *A. irrorata* (Staudinger, 1870), *A. lessini* Buchner, 2017, *A. ligusticella* (Chrétien, 1908), *A. multiplicella* (Erschoff, 1877), *A. quadripunctata* (Wocke, 1857), *Depressaria daucella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) and *Anchinia laureolella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1854. The other three result from previous Romanian records proving to be misidentifications, consequently *Depressaria badiella* (Hübner, 1796), *D. sordidatella* Tengström, 1848 and *Exaeretia ledereri* (Zeller, 1854) are documented here for the first time as well.

The examined material also provided data for 28 first records for the regions of Romania: 4 species in Dobrogea, 3 in Muntenia, 9 in Oltenia, 6 in Crișana and 6 in Transylvania. Further, one record for Banat (Székely and Cernea 2007), one for Muntenia (Albu and Albu 2020), and one for Transylvania (Székely and Görbe 2019) are mentioned. Five other earlier published records omitted by Rákosy et al. (2003) were also identified and seven others must be deleted being based on misidentifications. So a total of 43 additions and corrections have been made regarding to the distribution within the regions of Romania.

Among the 33 species listed exclusively from the literature there are only four where the cited publications leave no doubt about the identity of the recorded species, these being *Depressaria emeritella* Stainton, 1849, *Ethmia lugubris* (Staudinger, 1879) and *E. iranella* Zerny, 1940 whose genitalia were illustrated to confirm their identifications (Căpuşe and Szabó 1983; Popescu-Gorj 1984a; Neumann 2000; Buchner and Šumpich 2020), and *Ethmia rothschildi* Rebel, 1912 because both the original description and a subsequent re-description were based on Romanian material (Rothschild 1912b; Sattler 1967).

Finally *Depressaria heydenii* Zeller, 1854 was confirmed through the courtesy of P. Buchner (Buchner in litt.) from the female genitalia of a specimen collected in Bucegi Mts.

There might be identification problems in the case of *A. nodiflorella* (Millière, 1866), *A. rotundella* (Douglas, 1846), *Depressaria beckmanni* Heinemann, 1870 and *Exaeretia lutosella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854), species which were often misidentified in the past, their correct identification being possible only based on literature sources published in the last few years and we consider that their presence in the Romanian fauna is in need of confirmation. For details of each particular case see their remarks.

Because *Agonopterix oinochroa* (Turati, 1879), *Depressaria silesiaca* Heinemann, 1870, *D. zelleri* Staudinger, 1879 and *Fuchsia luteella* (Heinemann, 1870) were recorded without mention of data, we consider that their presence in the Romanian fauna is also in need of confirmation.

We were unable to form a definite opinion about the remaining 15 species and we consider them unconfirmed: *Agonopterix adspersella* (Kollar, 1832), *Agonopterix aspersella* (Constant, 1888), *A. carduella* (Hübner, 1817), *A. senecionis* (Nickerl, 1864), *Depressaria absynthiella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1865, *D. artemisiae* Nickerl, 1862, *D. bupleurella* Heinemann, 1870, *D. corticinella* Zeller, 1854, *D. dictamnella* (Treitschke, 1835), *D. pulcherrimella* Stainton, 1849, *D. tenebricosa* Zeller, 1854, *D. ululana* Rössler, 1866, *D. veneficella* Zeller, 1847, *Ethmia aurifluella* (Hübner, 1810) and *E. chrysopyga* (Zeller, 1844), which also must be confirmed by voucher material.

Agonopterix dumitrescui Georgesco, 1965 and *A. banatica* Georgesco, 1965 (Georgesco 1965), two species described from Romania, have untraceable type material and superficial descriptions which did not allow the confirmation of their taxonomic status, and so there was insufficient information to form a valid opinion as to whether they are bona species or synonyms of other species. Having unclear taxonomic status they were listed in a separate list.

Three species formerly included in the Romanian fauna are removed here and listed in a separate list: *Agonopterix agyrella* (Rebel, 1917) and *A. comitella* (Lederer, 1855) were misidentified as we demonstrated above, and *Depressaria halophilella* (Chrétien, 1908) whose literature data has been wrongly interpreted has already been removed from the checklist by Rákosy et al. (2003).

Consequently, we consider that the Romanian Depressariidae, Peleopodidae, Ethmiidae and Fuchsiini fauna currently consists of 114 species, 90 (79 %) of them have been confirmed and the remaining 24 (21%) requiring confirmation, 2 of the latter have unclear taxonomic status. Three formerly included species are excluded from the checklist.

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